

*The*  
CAVALRY JOURNAL

---

Devoted to the Interests of the Cavalry,  
to the Professional Improvement of Its  
Officers and Men, and to the Advance-  
ment of the Mounted Service Generally

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Editor  
Major O. L. HAINES, Cavalry

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2. The By-Laws provide that dues (including subscription to the Journal) are payable annually in advance.

3. Under above provisions the Secretary can not continue sending the Journal to members whose dues have lapsed, except in the case of those who have submitted a request to be listed as continuous members, *i. e.*, signified their desire to have the Journal sent and obligating themselves to pay the dues annually until notification is received of resignation.

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# The United States Cavalry Association

## DESIGN

1. The aim and purpose of the Association shall be to disseminate knowledge of the military art and science, to promote the professional improvement of its members, and to preserve and foster the spirit, the traditions, and the solidarity of the Cavalry of the Army of the United States.

Article III of the Constitution.

Organized November 9, 1885

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There is no initiation fee. Annual dues, payable in advance, \$2.50, which includes subscription to the Cavalry Journal, 60% thereof being so designated.

Any person or organization not eligible for membership may subscribe for the JOURNAL at the regular subscription rates of \$2.50 per year. Canadian and foreign postage, 25 cents additional.

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**Field Marshal Viscount Allenby of Megiddo and Felixstowe**  
**G.C.B., G.C.M.G.**

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CAVALRY JOURNAL

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NO. 154

3<sup>rd</sup> October

SIX FIFTY-FIVE PARK AVENUE  
NEW YORK

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of  
22<sup>nd</sup> September. — I have  
enclosed a card, herewith,  
a few remarks on the future  
of the Cavalry Arm.

With cordial greetings—

I am —

Yours truly,

Allenby  
F. M.

# The Future of Cavalry

THE functions of cavalry have, admittedly, been affected by the advance in modern invention.

Distant reconnaissance has become mainly the business of the air force. Tactical reconnaissance, too, is increasingly being carried out by mechanized means. Tanks, armoured cars, and the like have proved their value; their assets—as regards fire-power, mobility, invulnerability, endurance—are real and great; nevertheless, their claim to have superseded cavalry cannot be accepted.

The work of contact and linking up the units on wide battle fronts, will still fall to cavalry; the eyes of that arm are not hooded, it has clearer vision than the purblind armoured car, its mentality is more alert. The more invulnerable the machine, the blinder its crew.

The mounted man of today is strong in fire-power. He has, however, the assistance of mechanized vehicles to carry ammunition and warlike stores, thus increasing his mobility. He is not invulnerable; he carries no side-armour; but he is a small mark, and is nimbler than any machine. He is silent as well as swift.

The armoured vehicle requires, oil, water, petrol, in large amounts; spare parts and skilled mechanics; to keep it in working order. Except in arid desert, the horse can subsist on the produce of the country. The horse can live—and do his work—on one good drink in 24 hours; he can stand extreme cold and extreme heat. In hot climates, the heat of a tank is unendurable to its crew.

In broken country; amid rocky hills, ravines, sand dunes, dense bush and forest, mechanized vehicles are hampered in movement, and may be brought to a standstill. Cavalry is dismayed by none of such obstacles.

Modern invention has not rendered obsolete the mounted arm. The cavalier retains all his old power, his quick intelligence, his aggressive spirit; his good friend, the cold steel is ready to hand, and has proved itself—in many an emergency—deadly as of yore; and he enlists to his aid the aeroplane, the armoured machine, and the quick firing gun; giving truly strength and mobility to a degree never before attained.

*Almby J. K.*  
*3rd Nov / 28*

# Welcome to Field Marshal Lord Allenby

(The following words of welcome were spoken by Mr. Hampson Gary at the dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Gary in Washington, October 28, 1928, in honor of Lord and Lady Allenby, at which were present the Honorable C. B. Robbins, Acting Secretary of War; Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, widow of America's war president, and many other notable guests. Mr. Gary as United States Diplomatic representative to Egypt and Palestine during and after the war, in official and personal relations, was closely associated with Lord Allenby.—*Editor.*)

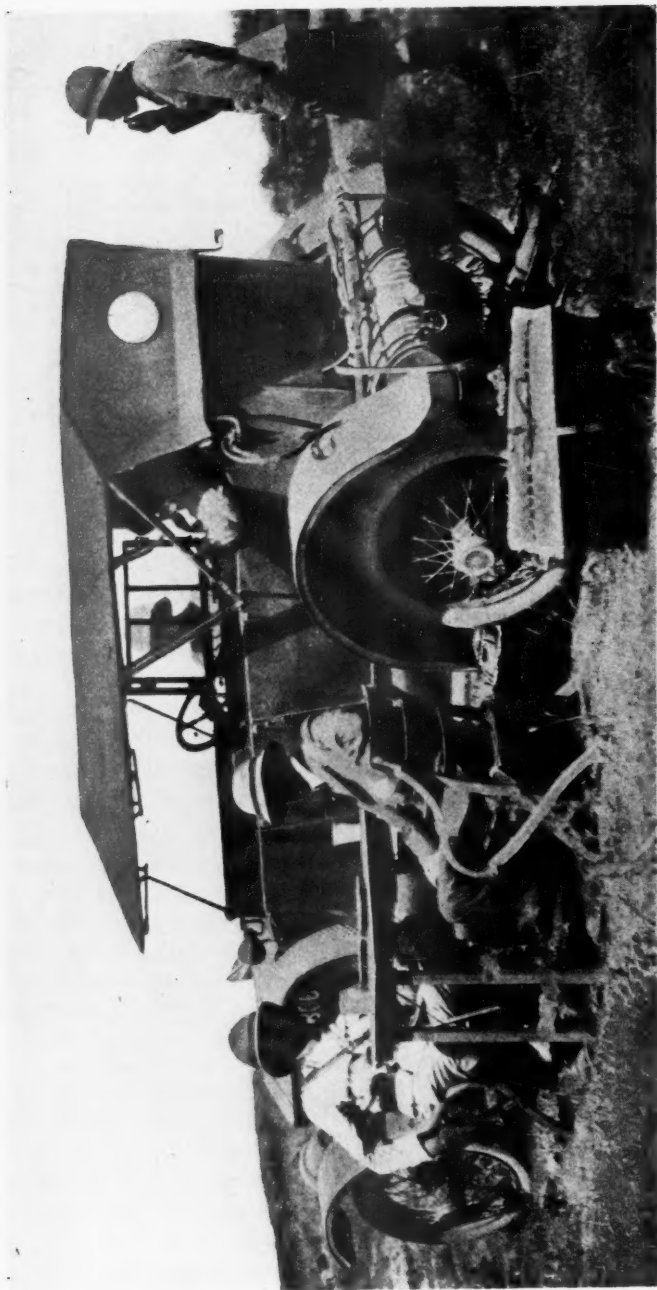
## LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I know that I voice your sentiments as well as Mrs. Gary's and my own when I say that we are very happy to welcome in Washington the Field Marshal and Lady Allenby. During this their first visit to our country they have been in some twenty states of the Union and the friendship and hospitality extended to them in these commonwealths, as here in the District of Columbia, only records I'm sure the sentiment of the whole nation.

Shortly after America's entry into the Great War, President Wilson honored me with his commission as our government's diplomatic representative to Egypt and Palestine and I was over there for about two and a half years at the time Lord Allenby was the commander-in-chief of the British armies there, and during part of his term as High Commissioner for Egypt. With his record in these great posts the world is familiar; and in his feats of arms governments and peoples everywhere have applauded a fame that will rank for all time along with that of Alexander and Caesar and Napoleon in this same classic theatre of war.

It was my good fortune to be Lord Allenby's guest at the front beyond Jerusalem for a while during his campaign and to be associated with him in an official and personal way in Egypt, and I had thus an opportunity at close range to gauge his stature as soldier, administrator and man. As a soldier, his achievements have all the romance of the Crusaders of old, for, fighting in the open largely untrenched fields of war, it was he who at Armageddon defeated and captured three armies and restored the historic Bible lands to the freedom of the fathers—one of the outstanding victories in the winning of the war. As an administrator, in the post of High Commissioner for Egypt, performed under conditions far more difficult than those that confronted Cromer or Kitchener, he made a record that stamps him as an executive and statesman of the first rank. But, my friends, we welcome and acclaim him here tonight in his noblest character—Allenby, the man.

There is one thing I would like to emphasize in this presence and I am glad of the opportunity to say it here at home in our own United



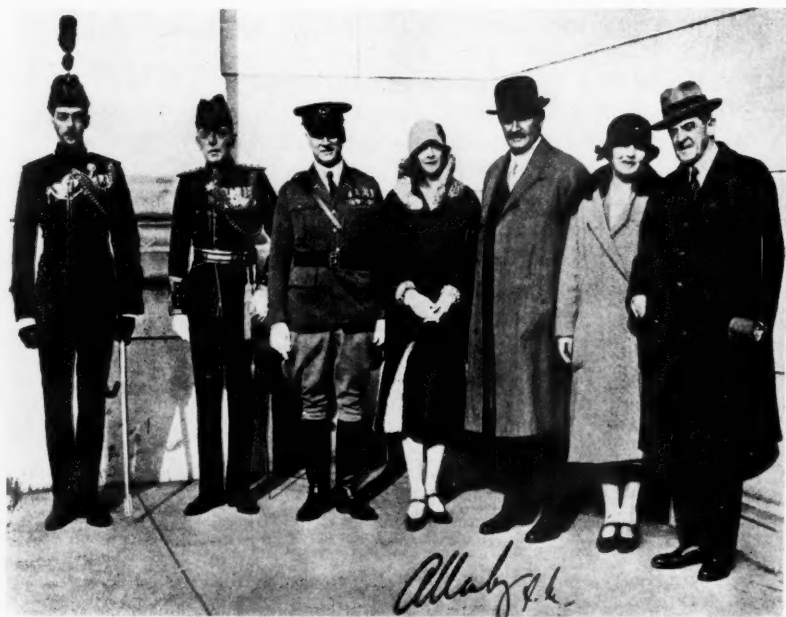
Field Marshal Lord Allenby and Mr. Hampson Gary, American Diplomatic Representative, Lunching close behind the Front in Palestine

This photograph was taken as the Field Marshal was making a reconnaissance immediately before the attack of September 19, 1918, on the stabilized front north of Jerusalem, which resulted in the destruction of the enemy's army, the liberation of Palestine and Syria, and the occupation of Damascus and Aleppo

States. In my official relations with General Allenby in time of war, and later, of grave internal troubles in Egypt, I never had occasion to ask his consideration in my efforts to protect the persons and property of American citizens that he didn't always promptly and, you may be sure, effectively respond. No American lives were lost, and no American property was seriously injured. General Allenby is the answer.

And now in closing I hope I may be pardoned for a personal reference. To live next door to the Field Marshal and Lady Allenby for years, to know them as real neighbors, as my family and I did, was an experience filled with the beauty of friendship and all the finer things of life that time can never efface. It was an experience that deepened the conviction that the strength of our unity in blood and speech and ideals is not an empty phrase. It is the bond of that civilization which will always make for the betterment of man and the peace of the world.

Lord Allenby, it is a great pleasure to greet you and Lady Allenby here, and we want you to know you are very welcome in our nation's capital.



Field Marshal Lord Allenby in Washington

Left to Right: Major Alston, Colonel Pope-Hennessey, Colonel C. C. Allen, Mrs. Hampson Gary, Lord Allenby, Lady Allenby, Mr. Hampson Gary

# Buffalo Hunting With Custer

By FRANK TALLMADGE

(NOTE: The following account of a buffalo hunt in western Kansas, in which the author participated as a boy of fifteen, was prepared as one of a number of sketches and articles by Mr. Tallmadge reprinted by the Columbus Riding Club from *The Ohio State Journal*. Mr. Tallmadge is an active riding member of the Riding Club and honorary member of Troop B, 107th Cavalry.—*Editor*.)

ON the first day of September, 1869, an excursion train to the West rolled out of the Columbus Union Station. It was the first personally conducted train on record, being known as the "Ryan expedition to the foot of the Rockies."

To meet the absence of sleepers and diners a small group of both sexes chartered a mail and baggage combination coach, which supplied the comforts of early-day travel, if not the luxuries of the present. The middle or mail compartment was fitted for the sleeping quarters of the women. The men used one of the baggage ends for a like purpose, while the other end served as kitchen and dining room combined. In this end the cook was provided with a cot.

The provisions were carried in baskets that had been used for the importation of champagne. The first stop of considerable length was made at Kansas City, then a one-street town on the upland. The railroad had just been built and the name changed from Westport Landing. The activities of this mushroom town were yet in the valley.

There were three passengers in the improvised coach, a father, his daughter of 17, and his son of 15 (the author), all reared in the open in the fields and the woods with experience in the quest of game from the back of a horse, consisting in most part of wild turkey shooting—a sport somewhat tame in comparison to what fate had in store as a surprise for this trio of whom we write. The train passed on over the newly laid track of the Union Pacific, through Lawrence and Topeka, thence beyond civilization on the treeless prairies of western Kansas, long the home of the Indian and wild beasts.

A vigil in the daylight hours was maintained for buffalo, as we had learned that now and then a herd was so numerous as to stop trains, but none was observed. This train moved slowly, due to the absence of the ballast. The landscape became monotonous; there was no life anywhere, not even a bird in the air. The prairie-dog towns had become depopulated by the ruthless feet of the surveyors and workmen on the railroad.

The trip was becoming tiresome and tedious when the brakeman informed us at the close of a day, when we had been a whole week out of Columbus, that we were nearing Hays City. The last word expressed had a charm to the travelers, for there would be a relief from the yellowish grass of a flat country.



The "city" was only so-called. There was the railroad station to be sure, beyond this there was simply one short row of shanties, upon every other one was the word "saloon."

But, behold, on the station platform was a group of U. S. Army officers, with their orderlies. Our enthusiasm knew no bounds. Our interest bubbled over when we saw father greeting them as Civil War comrades.

They were captains in Colonel George A. Custer's Seventh Cavalry, stationed at Fort Hays, an outpost a few miles distant that had been erected by the government to protect the border from Indian depredations, as they had become numerous. Custer had been sent out, as he knew the Sioux and would be handy when the tribe started on the warpath.

The officers under him, like Custer himself, were trained in Indian warfare and it was while they were getting the enlisted men in condition for a winter's campaign against the Sioux that a message was received from the Secretary of War to the effect that he was sending out to the fort two English lords for the purpose of giving them a buffalo hunt. The officers were at the station to meet Lord Paget and Lord Waterpark to escort them to the fort, where every detail had been worked out to start from the fort the following morning.

An advance guard had gone out with orders to make a camp on the banks of the Kaw River, one day's journey from the fort. Scouts were with this squad under orders to proceed further in order to locate the buffalo. Of course, the father received an invitation to go on the hunt; he could ride a horse and could shoot; the children could remain at the fort. All this without consultation with the father, who pleaded successfully for the boy; thereupon he was furnished a horse.

The girl was taken by Colonel Custer, introduced to Mrs. Custer and her sister, Mrs. Calhoun, the wife of Captain Calhoun of the regiment, with the statement that she could go on the hunt in the ambulance with the women.

Here before the colonel and the women is where a red-blooded out-of-door girl spoke for herself. She would not ride in an old jolting ambulance drawn by mules. "Give me a side-saddle and a horse and I will show you how I can ride." Custer became interested, smiled audibly, and accepted the situation so forcibly laid down to him.

She was one of his own kind, full of dash and the spirit of active energy. In the presence of the father, who threw her into the saddle, she requested the hurdle-bar placed at three feet, which was taken as well as the water jump. Then, under the escort of Captain Cook, she was taken outside the gates of the fort, and with a revolver cut off a designated limb of a tree.

"Let her stay where she is," shouted the colonel to Captain Cook.

The band, its members dressed in blue uniforms, with brass instruments, mounted on white horses, was on the parade grounds, flags were flying, orderlies galloping to and fro. Custer, with his pack of deerhounds, a lord on each side, took his position in front of the band, then ordered "Forward, march!" passing outside the reservation, the band playing "God Save the Queen" in compliment to the titled Englishmen, the honored guests of the hunt.

There was a sixty-mile ride on the journey to the camp. One hundred troopers of the regiment accompanied the hunters as a bodyguard, consisting of picked men from each company. They carried carbines and one hundred rounds of ammunition. Only a skilled soldier can carry a carbine and manage a horse, shooting from the saddle. However, every horse was trained to avoid the greatest obstacle of that country—the prairie-dog holes. The horses seemed to scent the towns before reaching them and they would turn and go around the holes long before reaching them. How much this means to safety every rider understands. The danger of these holes can be compared to a horse stepping in a post hole; everyone knows the result invariably is "to come a cropper."

As we rode along in small groups the "tenderfeet" asked the troopers why Colonel Custer had his deerhounds with him, dogs that run by sight only, and would be useless when the buffalo herd was sighted.

The answer was, "You will see." And so they did, for Custer, ahead, was seen to raise in his saddle, with his long, golden hair flying in the wind, his heavily fringed buckskin suit matching the color of his hair.

He gave the Indian war-whoop—every horse and dog understood it meant a dash—a run at full gallop. No horse could be restrained; the only safety was to proceed with him. Away ahead on a little rise in the surface was seen an antelope. The hounds were running low, their breastbones scraping the ground.

Custer kept nearly with the hounds, taking no heed of the space he was making between himself and his guests, until he had run a couple of miles, at which time the hounds began to return, singly and in couples. When we reached Custer he had stopped. He ordered a detail to find the women in the ambulance and bring them to a certain point on our route.

The lay of the land in that section was much like the ocean. There are no landmarks. It is, or was at the time of the hunt, an endless, flat waste. Looking far away in all directions could be seen where the surface and the sky appeared to be joined.

There were slight depressions which the buffalo used for wallowing. Near the close of the day we passed through what is called a hog-back.

From it one could realize we were nearing a stream, upon the banks of which we were told we would find our camp.

Upon reaching the high bank the scene was comforting to even a saddle devotee. Looking down nearly two hundred feet on the opposite bank, there was the cook tent, the smoke curling up from an inviting fire in the open, made from buffalo chips, the hottest known.

There were sleeping tents, but they did not seem to be of interest just then. The river was forded, thigh high; the water looked good to an all-day canteen drinker, and it was relished by the famished horses.

The guests of the troop were sprinkled among the officers. The musicians and the hounds were left at camp. The troopers were divided, a part were left and a part served to protect the hunters in case of an Indian attack.

The herd had been located at a favorite crossing at the Kaw River, which was approached on a walk. There were many words of caution along the line that morning. The party was not to single out cows with calves by their sides, but it proved to be impossible to see the calves, so well were they guarded by their dams.

The horses are trained to wheel when a gun is fired, turn abruptly around and gallop hard on the back track. As a buffalo charges when he feels the lead, he runs only a short distance and turns from a hunter to his old patch, when a hunter riding fast to catch up, will have another shot, and so on until a bullet strikes the heart. A buffalo is seldom brought to bay at the first shot.

The herd when first seen resembles a black cloud hanging close to the earth. It appears as a solid moving mass not many miles away. A nearer approach proves they had been quite a distance away.

The mad rush into the herd is wildly exciting. You sit in your McClellan; your life depends upon your faithful horse. Before reaching the buffalo one has singled out, one must look for a soldier guide. He is to remain close and to hand freshly loaded revolvers when cylinders were emptied.

One comes close to the woolly, black, galloping animal being chased. close enough to see he has horns. One can see one's companions who are in advance and hear their guns cracking. One sees the sport that is theirs and you take courage. A little steadier aim this time and the game is yours.

How about the girl? On her second day of the hunt, unassisted except to be handed by her special escort, Captain Cook and his orderly, loaded revolvers, she shot and killed a buffalo. The head, a trophy of the hunt, hung in their brother's home for fifty-two years, when it was presented to the Sons of Veterans, Dennison Camp, and now hangs in the

east room of Memorial Hall over General Custer's steel engraving. Custer, around the camp fire the evening the kill was made, said no other one of her sex had ever pursued a buffalo, to his knowledge. The English lords likened the young rider to Elizabeth, the Empress of Austria, and to Jean d'Arc of old. It was certainly the most courageous and exciting horseback ride that could fall to the lot of an American girl.

On the occasion of the unveiling of the equestrian statue of General Custer at Monroe, Michigan, forty years after the incidents here related, the heroine of the hunt was interviewed for the public prints and is reported to have said:

"What a party it was! General Custer was the hero of all who knew him, and Mrs. Custer, who attended in a carriage, was like a queen surrounded by her court. Only think, the regimental band went along for our entertainment and a troop of one hundred cavalymen for our protection, as the Indians were hostile.

"My escort rode his parade horse, thinking I would soon tire, but the first day I was twelve hours in the saddle, keeping pace with the men.

"After riding camels in the Sahara, elephants in India, and donkeys in the Alps, that long, wild hunt on the big cavalry horse stands out as the most interesting ride of all."

The reporter asked the question: "How about the buffalo you killed?"

"That was the second day. The first evening at dinner I announced I was going to kill one.

"How General Custer and the officers laughed at me! A girl never had killed a buffalo.

"But I insisted all it required was to ride well and be a good shot, and I guess I could shoot as well as I could ride. So the next day I singled out a big buffalo, followed and shot him.

"Then I looked around for applause. No one was in sight but my escort and his orderly, whose testimony never would do. So later in the day I killed another when everybody could see me."

# Horses and Horsemanship in Germany

By CAPTAIN ALFRED SPINDLER

The author, formerly a regular officer of the Prussian Army, served during the war with the Seventh (Silesian) Cavalry Regiment. Subsequent to the war Captain Spindler served with the Reichswehr Cavalry until the Kapputsch in 1920, at which time he resigned, became a member of the Board of Directors of the Horse Association of Germany and was connected with the stud-farm of the Prussian Government. He has recently taken up his residence in the United States.—*Editor.*

**H**IGH performance for really practical purposes is the aim of the breeding, raising, training, testing and showing of horses in Germany.

Before and during the war all sound men in Germany served their country as soldiers, with only the exception of those who were judged unworthy to bear the uniform, having undergone dishonoring punishments. All farmer's sons and the majority of other country boys enlisted in the mounted services, volunteering generally at eighteen or nineteen years of age, since they then had the possibility of electing their regiment. Very often the sons served in the same regiments in which their father, grandfather and sometimes further ancestors had served. There were many cavalry and some artillery regiments composed entirely of volunteers, with the exception of the cooks, saddlers, tailors and shoemakers. The officers, especially in the agricultural districts, entered in the regiments to which they belonged by family tradition, and there was a real patriarchal life in such regiments. Often the officers and men were raised upon the same farms and felt in military, as in civil life, like members of one great community—farm, ranch or village. The officers and some of the volunteers generally brought horses bred and raised by themselves, and, just as many parents provide a bank account for their children, it was the pride of many fathers to raise horses for their sons for their military years. The same volunteer system existed for the Jaeger (Rifle) battalions, where especially foresters and forest workers enlisted, for the foot guard, and other infantry regiments of high tradition.

It may seem astonishing to an American that the military sense has been so developed in Germany, but the general conditions of the United States and Germany, and their historical development, are very different. As the United States had freed itself and definitely secured its independence through the second war with England at the beginning of the 19th century, there was no nearby power which could trouble it. The Mexican War of 1846 gave it the necessary expansive limits and geographical frontiers, and the Civil War brought the definite consolidation

of the United States as one nation. Germany has always had open borders without natural protection and on all sides existed powerful neighbors. Until 1870 it consisted of different single states with approximately the same strength and lacking a powerful central government. It was obliged therefore to fight for its independence and consolidation until recent years .

I mention these historical military conditions because they were of the greatest importance in the development of the horses and of horsemanship in Germany. They originated a horsemanship, not acquired by reading, writing and some park riding, but by serious riding in all weather, day and night, under the supervision of self trained and tireless men.

It is very improbable that we will have to fight in the near future. All European peoples are too tired and have realized, with the possible exception of some newspaper scribbler, that it is not possible to succeed by war. But whether war come again or whether the time of war be passed forever in western and middle Europe, the horsemanship of the good old style and performance must endure! I believe the same aim exists here in the United States.

The virility and prepotency of a nation is intimately connected with its horsemanship. No other sport asks such self-control and strengthens the nerve as much as riding does. Your plaything in that sport is not inanimate, but a living creature with its own thoughts and feeling and with a constitution one must care for. It is the holy duty of the rider to care to the best of his ability for his mount and if he does it well, it will make him lucky and satisfied. The horse will return to him all his love and care, and teach him in addition if his kind of care for such a living creature is right or wrong. One may be the wealthiest and the most esteemed man, but if your mount does not like you, there is something distinctly wrong in you that you have been able to hide from your friends. Many have learned by the laid-back ears of their mount that more self-control and more self-education are necessary, while it was still time to change their personality. In Germany the term for the gentleman of really noble and true character is *Ritter*. It means rider. In Spanish, the word is *caballero* and it means horseman. The close connection between fairness and horsemanship could not be more clearly demonstrated. And fairness, virility and soundness are the fundamentals of a nation. Smartness in business alone cannot produce gentlemen; we see that clearly enough in the new Germany, but these other qualities are the fundamentals of a nation to secure a balanced advancement and true nation-wide prosperity.

A good horsemanship can only be based on good horses. One will never secure good horses when he asks from them only the performance which is sufficient to do every day work. One must ask more. The saddle



horse breeds were, and are, good only as long as the blood of high tested thoroughbreds and other tested representatives of their own breeds is introduced into all of their strains. The performance and value of draft horses will be increased very much by the American pulling contests, which are tests that find admirers throughout the whole world.

Because the military service, especially in war, is the most serious test for a horse, and is the test extended to the greatest number of horses, it is of the greatest importance to a national breed that the War Department have opportunity to exercise a great influence on it. Horses which are suitable for military purposes must meet twice the exigencies involved in the business routine of daily life. The only danger such a breeders' organization faces is when the influence of cavalry officers is too high and the breeding may be directed toward too light horses. This occurred in Germany nearly twenty years ago, for a short period, and it constitutes the greatest danger to a breed from military influence. It is easy to procure a sufficient number of good, light, high-blooded stallions, but it requires more than a lifetime to raise a stock of deep, broad, smooth mares with correctly set and strong legs. When such mares are mated with a thoroughbred or high-blooded saddle stallion, they should give a fine type of speedy saddle horses, and when mated with stallions of their own kind mounts for the heavy weights and drafters for artillery teams. The foundations of the breed are always the breeding mares and therefore the register is called the studbook out of deference to the mares in the breeding stud.

Systematic horse breeding, raising and training are very old in Germany, although of course the types of horses and the training purposes changed very often with the changes in general conditions. The first high class horses of distinct type after the early migration of modern peoples were bred in the Middle Ages as mounts for the chivalry. They were wanted with a heavy and strong frame, able to carry the heavily armored rider and their own arms as well. Speed was not so necessary, the power of the attack consisting in its shock power and in the smoothness of operation of the troop. At that time the ancestors of the modern German coach horse furnished the best horses for the knights. After the introduction of firearms, the speed and dexterity of horses became more important than their shockpower. The crusades acquainted the European chivalry with the Oriental horses and many of the knights brought back to Europe such stallions which were crossed with many of their lighter mares, or in Eastern Prussia with the more valuable native horses.

As a result of such crossing, the former heavy mounts of the knights became the draft animals for the merchant wagons, which began after the crusades to cover the roads for the exchange of goods between the

different cities and countries. For agricultural purposes horses were not used until much later, such needs being then supplied by oxen.

Today the classification of German breeds is made by regions in which they are grown, but it would be easier for officers to understand if I make the classification according to their military capacities. Cavalry horses, or in commercial life, saddle horses, are the East Prussian and Hanoverian; field artillery horses are, in business life, coach and delivery horses and are the Holsteiner, Oldenburger and East Friesian (which are called in the United States, German Coach); heavy draft horses are the German-Belgian, the Schleswiger and the Pinzgauer. All



"Buffalo," an East Prussian Horse

breeds are used for agricultural as well as all other purposes in their original countries, and we strove and succeeded in combining all breeds—with the exception of the heavy draft horses—the riding, driving and jumping qualities, both in conformation and performance. In Germany, no especial pleasure breeds were ever developed or desired, as for instance in the older time the Neopolitans and the Andalusians, and in modern times the hackneys and park hacks; for the German horse owners were not wealthy enough to keep pure pleasure horses and since they were



good horsemen they could see the uselessness of too high gaits for real practical purposes.

This attitude of the owners of the leading stables has been a real blessing to the national breed. The owners of show stables are generally the best paying purchasers of horses, excepting the breeders themselves. When they pay good prices for the best performance horses which are not good enough for breeding, they encourage greatly the breeding of good material. When they buy horses which are only suitable for show purposes and which would make a curious picture under a uniformed rider or on a delivery cart or plow, they create a real emergency in the national breed of horses by obliging the breeders to breed and raise animals which are practically useless for business and for national defense. Furthermore, it completely confounds breeding ideas, when horses, which shown under the saddle gaits become first-prize winners, although they can only be used as pleasure horses; and when men are judges, who themselves never rode fifty miles a day for a week or more, and who never tested what is real merit and what is mere flash in a horse. Before the war we had in some society centers such shows, where horses were judged only according to flash and not according to their real value, but since the Horse Association of Germany has issued its rules, such judging and such shows are no longer permitted and all horses, riders and drivers participating in them are barred from all other shows.

Summarizing, it may be stated that in Germany only horses are bred which are suitable for really practical business purposes, and which have shown in the war that they are able to fulfill tasks which regularly exceed their normal day's work.

After breeding, which is the first fundamental, the raising of horses is of highest importance. One cannot use for hard work horses which have been pampered while young. How often must battery horses which have gone into position at the canter stand, sweating for a considerable time in the cold without blankets! How often must cavalry horses stand dripping behind a house corner or some trees while their riders walk forward to observe the enemy or engage in fire with enemy infantry posts or vanguards. In the great war our horses were often transported immediately from France, where the first blossoms had already appeared in the spring, to Russia, where winter storms still swept the plain, or from the dry mountains of Italy to the snow covered Carpathians. You may readily guess what happened to a captain who had a high percentage of sick horses, such as you find everywhere in private stables, which are so often curious cocktails compounded from horse-hospital, gibson-market and circus, and whose owners never smelled powder and whose best sporting records have been a few hours of parkriding or gold. In the daily business life it is just as important always to have fit

horses as in the military service, for a sick horse makes at least the same expenses as a sound one, and earns no returns while sick.

The ideal military horse has a deep, broad barrel carried on correct sound legs. Good nerves are the foundation generally given by good parents, but that foundation must be preserved and developed by plenty of fresh air and plenty of exercises, with sufficient good food in the chief growing period. To stay always in the barn is as bad for a colt as for a child to stay in a room. Blankets for a young horse pamper it, as heavy woollens weaken a man. The warmth must come from inside from a highly developed feed-utilization in the body; it can only be secured by plenty of fresh air and plenty of exercise. The second important thing in the raising of horses is to accustom them to eat what is offered to them and digest it; a sound horse will do that and will also endure hunger a longer time when, after the chief growing period, it is short on fodder. We had times where the old straw taken off the roofs of the Russian farm houses was the only fodder we could offer to the horses of our advance guards. From 1916 onward, a great deal of the fodder consisted of dried leaves and straw, yet our brave four-legged comrades drew the guns and the wagons, and bore their riders with the horses and saddle claspings through the bloody cracked skin onto the bones. That we could keep ground so long a time and preserve our country from the invasion during the war itself was largely due to the merit of our horses and they therefore have their own monuments. A memorial for the dead of a mounted corps is impossible without regard to the horses which died with their riders and teamsters.

Our breeding and raising principles proved themselves in the war to have been correct, and it is only necessary to preserve and to strengthen them. The management and care of horses proved, also, to be right, but it became necessary in the new artillery organizations recruited in industrial districts to supply for each gun and caisson section some of the teamsters from men with agricultural education, who took care of the team. In the cavalry, we especially sought men of agricultural districts and in the supply and ammunition trains, men who in their civil life were drivers. But although we can be proud of our proved horsemanship in the war, we could not succeed in reducing our horse losses to the level of the Hungarian troops; the Hungarian *czikos* (cowboys, herdsmen, livestock handlers) being incomparable horsemen who lived and slept day and night with their horses.

The riding style and the driving from the saddle proved to be correct too, and we have only to preserve our old riding system and to teach it as widely as possible, although the possibility is gone of educating each year more than a hundred thousand men in good horsemanship and riding. The German riding style is the result of a century old experience. The elements of it were laid down in the time of Frederic the

Great. He had a great army and was very economical in its management and upkeep as everybody knows who has read his history as written by Carlyle. He was obliged to have horses which were always fit and which would last a long time. General Seydlitz, the victor in the battle of Rossbach, was the teacher of the German riding style and not much has been changed in the last one hundred and seventy-five years under his rules. For good riding you must have good horses and a good breeding and raising system procures them. The neck must be curbed right, the bars of the jaw must be broad enough to let the throat move freely between them, the top line must be straight and smooth, and the wither well-developed. They are points which you will generally find in satisfactory condition.

It is not the same with the legs. It is nearly impossible to sell a motor car with broken or oblique wheels or ones which are not well set on the axle; but it is pretty easy to sell horses with broken legs and feet while standing or when viewed at gaits away from a straight line. Such horses may be sold with a faulty set of the knee or hocks onto the cannons or with straight or broken down pasterns. But when you have the best built horse, you must ride it well, otherwise it will be broken down in a short time. The weight borne on the forelegs is much greater than that borne on the hind legs; the forelegs have to carry the head and neck and by that nearly twenty-five per cent more weight. The shoulder also is not connected by articulations with the rest of the skeleton, but only by muscles; this is very important in the elasticity of a horse, but it makes that part more sensitive thereby. The chief thing in severe riding is therefore to unburden the forehead. The only way to do this is to gather the legs under the horse. The rider should place his calf at the girth, or behind the girth, and by pressure with the calf always oblige the horse to keep his legs underneath him.

It makes plenty of work until a horse is so trained, but it pays. You can use your horse very much longer and you have then a feeling on horseback which nobody can understand who has never ridden such a horse. The heaviness is gone when the horse balances itself, you are not obliged to lead your horse like a milk wagon driven by the reins, but imperceptible changes of weight in the saddle are sufficient to bring the horse into all desired positions. The whole horse swings about a pivot through the fore-part of the croup. The aids as applied from the second vertebrae of the neck back to the hocks, and from the hocks forward, do not conflict, but the horse becomes supple and all this movements harmonize. When a horse is so trained it is strong like an athlete, too, and provides a life insurance for you in war. How important such a self balancing horse is, may only be illustrated by the fact that you can use your hands freely and you all know how you must use your

hands free from the bridle when you are in the advance guard, sometimes with the map in one hand and the gun in the other.

In driving from the carriage box we had very much to learn and in the first campaigns in Russia we had many horse losses, which could have been avoided if we had known what we learned later. There were two things to learn, first that it is necessary for a draft horse, too, to go in balance and to put the hocks under; you do not have your calves at your disposal but you must do it by touching with the whip. The second is that both horses of a team must always pull the same and therefore it becomes necessary to change the hames and the reins, shortening them for the lazier horse, obliging it thus to pull as much as the willing one. Otherwise, the best horses always break down first, and the worst horses, the scrubs only, remain.

After our war experiences we attached a much higher importance to jumping than we did before. Saddle and dual purpose horses which are not willing jumpers are nearly impossible to sell in Germany now. Every horse which is suitable to be a saddle or a light harness horse is also able to jump, although of course different heights. One must accustom the horse to jump as a colt and to like it. The easiest way is to build some low obstacles on the way from the barn to the pasture, which must be jumped by the colts, when going in and going out. A colt always likes to go to the pasture or in the winter to the exercise lot. It likes, too, to go back to the barn to eat oats there. When jumps are in their way, jumping is connected with agreeable ideas throughout their lifetime. If the pleasure is not disturbed later by bad or non-understanding treatment, or by riders' hurting the mouth and backing down heavily in the saddle, their delight in jumping will continue. It is very important, too, to jump the horses over as many solid obstacles as possible, for they learn to keep up their feet and with such a training there do not happen in the course of time as many accidents as occur when horses realize that they can wipe over the obstacles slackly, as over the brush. When you and your men have good jumpers in war and are surprised by enemy cavalry, as happens sometimes when as patrol you are approaching forest borders or villages, then look where fences are—but no wires—and trenches and flee that way. If the enemy do not have especially good marksmen—and these are generally too excited and breathing too heavily—you may be sure to have saved your life once more and can bring back your information to your commander. To come through the war you must have luck, but by being cautious at the right time and by always having fit men and horses with open eyes and ears and some intelligent silent dogs with you, you may lighten the terrible burden of responsibility for the life, health and liberty of the men trusted to you and trusting in you.

I will mention one trick which became very useful for me, as some-

times before I had been nearly captured. When approaching a village or forest border, stop some two or three hundred feet before you reach it, look as if you had seen something and turn and go back at the canter. There is no sentinel, if you use this ruse, who will not shoot behind you if there; otherwise, when they are well trained, they let you pass and shoot first when you are in the wood or village. When you oppose an enemy who uses many stallions, take care in night patrols to use mares in heat. When the wind is favorable, the enemy stallions will smell, often far away, and will neigh and set up other disturbances. You are then often saved from the emergency of being nose to nose with an enemy who generally is more numerous than you and knows the country better.

The war passed and we had our experiences but we lost our glorious old army, from which we could teach our younger generations real horsemanship. The great test of the war was over, the greatest test for real quality and real performance of man and horse which humanity has ever seen and which, we hope, will ever be seen. But horses, and men, not continuously tested become weak and useless—a thoroughbred whose family tree for generations does not show horses that have successfully run in races, is generally of less value as a troop horse. But, on the other hand, experiences and tests of the type of horse races are useless if they cannot be made useful for a great number of horses and men.

It becomes necessary, therefore, to encourage the holding of tests as much as possible and to fix hard rules for them, giving to the tests, which are always connected with shows, a real value. Nothing should be asked from a horse which does not belong to their natural conditions and to their economic or military use. Otherwise the shows become a pastime for wealthy people, and do not develop the most important opportunity to show the actual performance of horse, rider and driver, and to find new ways to improve them. Judges in Germany are only men with long practical experience, acquired in the saddle, and who can distinguish between flash and true merit, or between practical value and show dazzle. One important arrangement, too, is that in all classes there are three subdivisions, for experienced, averaged and beginning riders. This encourages the beginners and the men who can only use their spare time for training their horses. They can thus become first prize winners in the subdivision adapted to their relative capacity and are not damned to be always at the tail and to be surpassed by others who are officially or practically professionals; at least who are able to use their whole time for training their horses or wealthy enough to hire their own trainers.

But the foundation offered by the wealthy people owning horses is too small for a real testing of the whole breed. We found that the greatest number of horses are used on the farms—all are bred and raised there. The farmers themselves must go to the shows, riding and driving

their own horses, then they will know how to select the right stallion for their mares, how to manage the mare during the foaling period, how to raise their colts, how to break them well and how to fit them for the market to obtain the highest prices. In the shows they learn the best records on a practical basis, and thus learn to handle them toward that end. An immense improvement of the breeding and raising has resulted from this system.

All farm boys, whose parents own horses able to be ridden or driven, are crowded Sundays in the villages and are taught riding, driving and



**A Holstein Horse**

**Ridden by a Member of a Farm Boys' Riding Club**

general horsemanship. They use the horses which did the agricultural work during the week and you will soon observe what they all do—namely, steal additional oats from their fathers to have their horses fit on Sundays. That kind of boy club work started only a few years ago and already it is difficult to have sufficient good teachers who really understand horsemanship. The boys are competing together in county, then state shows and the best eight of each state are competing in the fall at the great national horse show in Berlin after an endurance ride from their county to Berlin. They also compete within their subdivisions with all other private horse owners, and the officers and men of the army.

One kind of horsemanship is not as well developed in Germany as in the United States, polo, and it never will find the same development,



because Germany is too poor to use on a larger scale horses which are only useful for sport and which cannot earn their oats any other way.

I have been, and will ever be, very proud to have been an active Prussian cavalry officer and a member of the Board of Directors of the Horse Association of Germany. I will, however, derive the same pride to become, in proper time, an American citizen and an officer in the United States cavalry reserve. I should be very glad if I could be useful through some of the points I have mentioned to my new American friends and future countrymen.



# "Ride and Shoot": a Partnership

By CAPTAIN A. H. NORTON, *8th Cavalry*

A PROFESSIONAL man must practice constantly in order to be prepared to compete with others in his line of work. Not only must he practice what he has learned, but he must also study everything obtainable on the subject in order to put to his use newly discovered facts. He must be an unbiased critic of his own work, studying every phase of his task so that former mistakes may be avoided and new ideas incorporated. Analysing and observing methods of others; recognizing and finding cause for our own errors are positive avenues leading to perfection in any line of endeavor.

You will perhaps be saying "What has this sermon to do with Riding and Shooting". Everything. The principles stated apply to all forms of human effort.

A cavalryman is a soldier who can "Ride and Shoot". He can ride anywhere a gallant thoroughbred can carry him and can ride until that same horse falls from exhaustion; furthermore he can shoot when he arrives on the spot he intends to reach and he can hit what he is shooting at. If opportunity presents he can ride down interference, hurdle obstructions, and hit from the back of a speeding mount anything the size of a man within twenty-five yards. "Ride and Shoot" are great pals truly.

Our present system of rifle training covers a period of about two months of each year. We start our training with seven weeks of theoretical and routine exercises. The end of our rifle training is simultaneous with the last shot for record. Oh, of course, we fire a little at combat targets; but that is sort of on the side; regulations say we must fire combat exercises each year so we stick up a few targets and shoot away our allowance. Can't afford to spend any more time on combat firing; why gee whiz, the Horse Show is only a month away, and it surely is a relief to sign our last certificate expending target material; we won't have to fire again for ten months now. Extremely intermittent and desultory. The result?

The Department of Horsemanship at The Cavalry School, selects the most promising and enthusiastic horsemen from each year's class to study another year, under our best masters of horse, the intricacies and points of finesse of horsemanship, so that those individuals may become expert instructors in the art of handling horses. From this number the best are selected to compose our various horse show and polo teams. The records of accomplishment of our show and polo teams make us proud to be cavalrymen. A cavalryman can "Ride and Shoot". The riding end of our partnership is well organized and progressing splendidly. In today's paper we read of the outstanding performance of our horse show team



in this country's greatest concourse of jumpers, The New York Horse Show. The riding part is indeed doing well.

What department of our Cavalry School trains our riflemen and pistol shooters? Oh yes, our riding instructors teach us to shoot the pistol, and they do well with the support and time they get. Do our best and most enthusiastic riflemen get selected for special training so that they may become proficient as instructors and as coaches? And do the best of these become grouped to form our rifle and pistol teams? No? What! Does the cavalryman expect to justify his existence by riding alone? Isn't he slighting his partner? A cavalryman can "Ride and Shoot".

Every troop in our cavalry service has perhaps a dozen good riflemen or men who would like to become good riflemen. Every good rifleman longs for an opportunity to try for the Cavalry Rifle and Pistol Team just as every horseman longs for a chance to make one of our several good horse show and polo teams. Do our riflemen get the support and encouragement they deserve? Emphatically, *No*. Our parades and drill fields are equipped with endless varieties, kinds and characters of jumps for our horsemen. What is there on our parades or drill fields that suggests to us to try our marksmanship?

It is splendid, excellent, that we have such good substantial jumps, brightly painted. They wouldn't last long were they not substantially built. It's great sport to take a troop out over the jump course. And our steeple-chase course is a dream. Took a lot of time and labor and material to get it in shape, but it is worth it. Our highest ranking staff officers head committees that see to it that our jump courses, show rings and polo fields are maintained at all times. All horsemen are joyous over measures to improve our riding and love of the horse. But what is being done for the other end of the "Partnership"? Are we developing horsemen or cavalymen?

What post commander, what staff officer, is bending his fertile brain to scheming and devising ways and means to encourage the "shoot" end of the "Partnership"?

Do we have any near-by rifle range? Our nearest is five miles away. Do we see constantly some horse lover longing his horse over the jumps? We surely do, and it does our heart good to see the opportunities and encouragement given this young officer or soldier to train himself and mount. Do we constantly hear the sharp crack of rifle and pistol in our galleries? "Galleries? What are you talking about?" Rifle galleries. Do you not have issued your troop three of the finest gallery rifles ever made? "Oh, sure, but we don't have galleries; we go out in the 'bunk-docks' a couple of miles whenever we have to shoot them." How often do you have to shoot them? "Oh, a couple of days before we go on the range each year." It makes one almost weep at the pitiful hopelessness.

The "shoot" end of our partnership is sunk in the "Slough of Despond". What commanding officer will raise this phase from the muck to its rightful place beside "Ride"? Here our troops are furnished the best of gallery rifles—thoroughbreds, the cream of gallery ammunition—pedigreed, and how are they used? Desultorily, listlessly, a necessary evil. We do get some fun out of them shooting jack-rabbits, "But gosh all hemlock, you wouldn't expect us to hike two miles out in the sand and greasewood to shoot fifteen or twenty rounds would you?" No-o-o, I guess we wouldn't expect that; besides its much more pleasant and a darn sight easier to go out behind the stables and teach our horses propulsion over the jumps.

You know no one has ever given a thought around the post to building a good big gallery range—I mean a good one, indoors, with pulleys, firing benches, indirectly lighted, etc., heated so that a match could be fired on the windiest or coldest night. Boy, Boy! you should see the fine Bermuda grass sod polo field we have here. Its surely a dandy, stroke a ball on that field and it travels a hundred yards. It ought to be good, we've put enough work on it.

Our officers have daily training in equitation classes under finished instructors. They are well on the way to become expert riders. How many of them are expert with the rifle and pistol? A few perhaps. They can negotiate the most difficult jumps with ease and grace, but can they gallop alongside a wire fence, five yards away, and hit with a pistol every fence post as it flashes by? Can they hit a kneeling silhouette with the pistol at twenty-five yards, shooting from the hip or with their eyes closed? They should be able to do it. It is easier to do and easier to teach than training a horse to oblique on two tracks. Merely re-develop a childhood instinct and point, forget about the many blows your over-eager fingers received from pointing and learn to point again. If our cavalymen are unable to perform these simple tricks with the pistol they are neglecting the "shoot" part of a cavalryman's qualifications and to that extent are deficient.

Commanding officers, play fair. Give the rifleman and pistolman an even break with the horseman. By your support and encouragement equalize the opportunities so that you can weld every cavalryman into a riding and shooting unity.

The writer somehow managed to be selected as a playing member of the 8th Cavalry polo team in the Division Tournament just completed. All my friends were amazed to see a shooter riding. Does a rider lose caste when he shoots? or vice versa? It is certainly true that riders are not expected to shoot and vice versa. However it can be done with honor and credit to both. Examples: Captain Wilkinson, Major Chamberlin, Lieutenant I. P. Swift.

It is thought that the one-sidedness of our arrangement of making

cavalrymen is fairly definitely depicted. Criticism is unwelcome and harmful if not followed by suggestions, practicable and feasible, whereby the undesirable elements or situation may be easily and logically overcome or at least improved. The following is suggested for commanding officers:

1. Appoint a qualified officer, an enthusiastic rifleman as your representative to develop rifle and pistol sports in your command. (You have an enthusiastic and qualified horseman developing your jumpers and polo mounts.)

2. Give the representative the same support and encouragement you do your instructor in horsemanship.

3. Instruct your representative to submit plans for a regimental rifle and pistol gallery.

4. By hook or crook find some place or materials to build a good up-to-date gallery.

5. Have your representative organize from the best riflemen in each troop a rifle and pistol squad, just as each troop has its baseball and basketball squads.

6. Start a league: shoot indoor matches between troops two or three times a week.

7. Affiliate each troop with the N. R. A.

8. Have each troop join the American Rifle Association and receive the excellent shooting magazine, *The American Rifleman*.

9. Enter the matches (fired on home ranges) put on by the N. R. A.

10. Select the best shooters from each troop and form a regimental team.

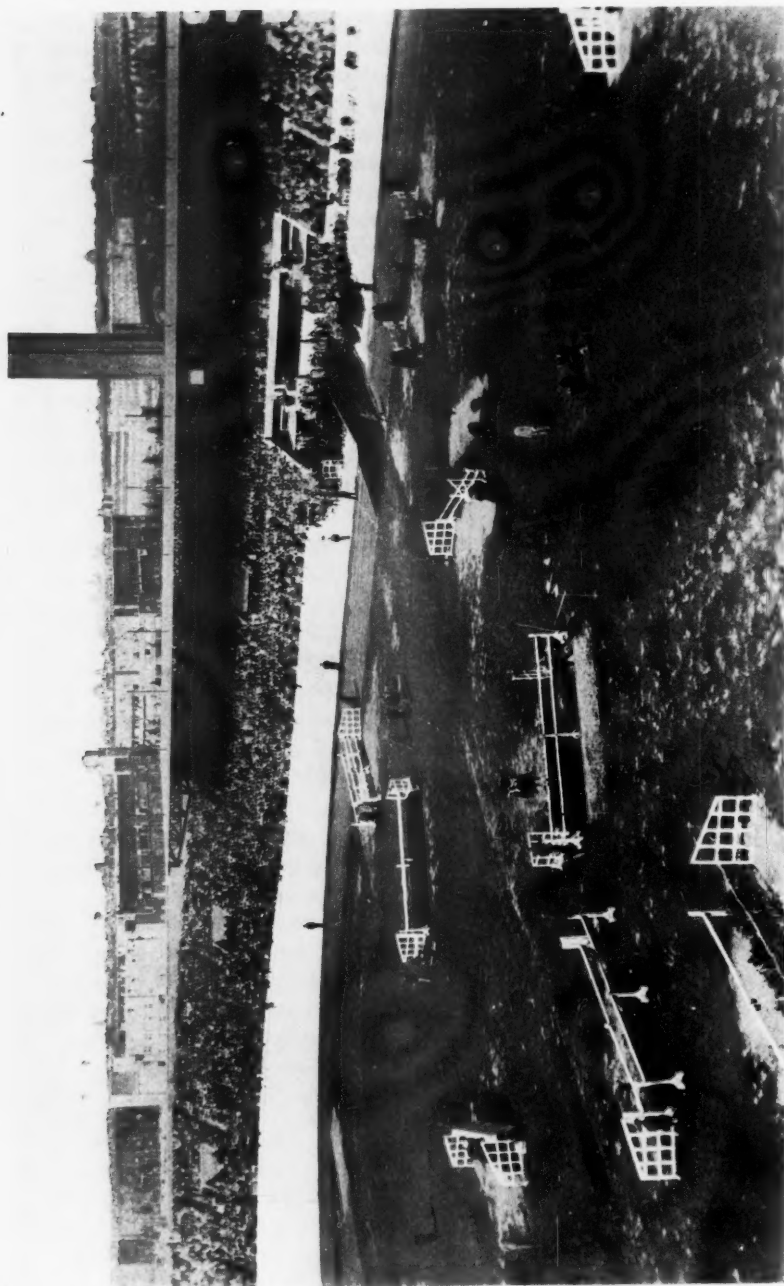
11. With this team shoot matches with other regiments, colleges and civilian clubs, either shoulder to shoulder or by telegraph.

12. By all means give prizes, awards or medals to winning team, just as you now do for your winning baseball teams.

13. Consult the N. R. A. for any assistance necessary.

Then if this very simple plan is carried out in good faith, by the time the Cavalry Rifle Team is assembled each year, you will be able to furnish candidates from your command who are imbued with your own enthusiasm and who, from their constant practice, come to the team captain iron nerved and clear eyed, and are creditable material.

Thus in a few years with wholehearted cooperation and support of all unit commanders, we will be sending to the National Matches each year, teams that sometimes win the National Match. Then we will be developing the partnership of "Ride and Shoot".



Underwood &amp; Underwood

A View of the Stadium at Amsterdam during the Prix des Nations, 1928  
The rider is about to take Jump Number Sixteen

# 1928 Olympic Jumping Course

By CAPTAIN W. B. BRADFORD, *9th Cavalry*

IN the Olympic Games it is customary for contestants to be uninformed as to the nature of the jumps, their arrangement and the sequence to be followed in the event known as the Prix des Nations. Such was the case in Amsterdam during the contests of last summer. Two hours before the beginning of the Prix, all teams were permitted to enter the stadium on foot and make such inspection of the obstacles as was desired.

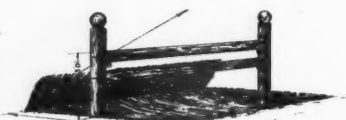
I took advantage of the opportunity thus afforded, and during my inspection made rather comprehensive notes as to the dimensions and nature of each of the sixteen obstacles. Upon return home, these hasty sketches were turned in to the Drafting Department at The Cavalry School, and there Sergeant J. F. Davies very cleverly transformed them into the accompanying sketch.

As far as memory and notes can be relied upon, all dimensions are correct. The jumps were very solid looking, with good wide fronts, and usually enclosed between wings. The spread averaged perhaps five feet. The timber on the standards was solid, heavy, and hard to displace, with an average diameter of six inches. The best horses shown over the course were of half or three-quarter thoroughbred type—the wide jumps and time element requiring a galloper.

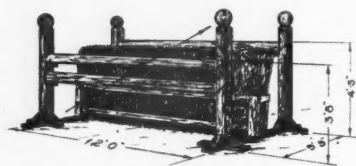
There are many horses in America, and in the Army, that are capable of negotiating the course with ease. As one who did not ride, I may say with equanimity and frankness, the horses of our team were certainly good enough. I have seen them many times over stiffer courses with fewer faults. Our riders could clearly be classified with the best produced by Europe. My conclusion: On an average good day we would have placed. On a better day we might have won.



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POST AND RAIL



No. 16  
POST AND RAIL



No. 2  
OXER



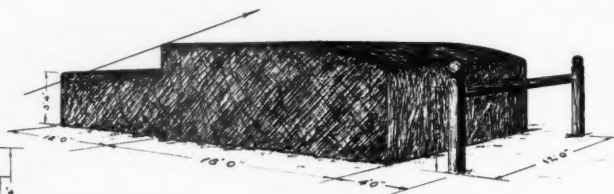
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TRIPLE BAR



No. 9  
WATER JUMP



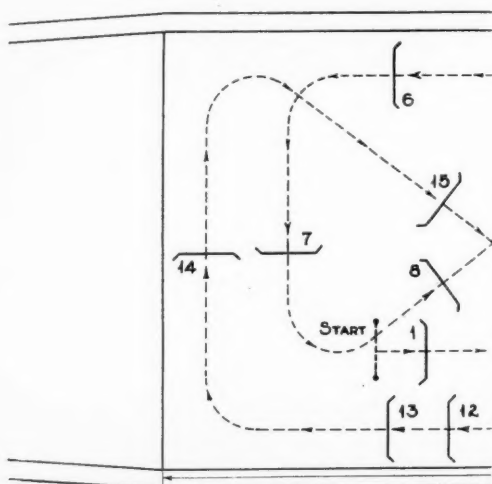
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BRICK WALL

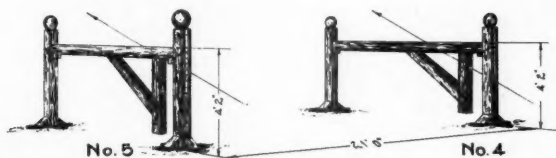


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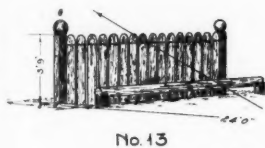
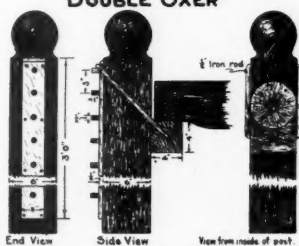
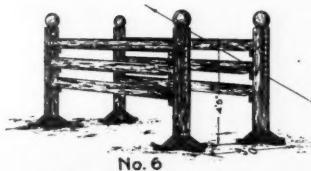
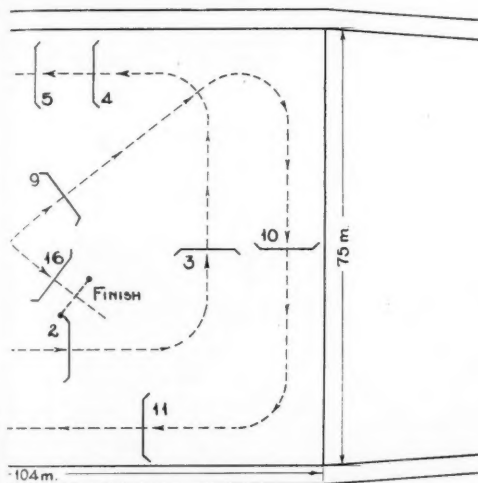
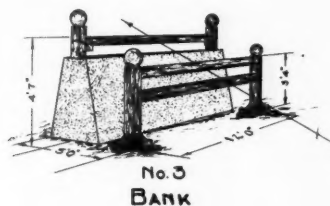


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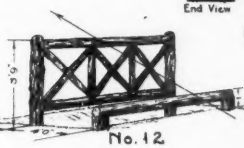




IN AND OUT

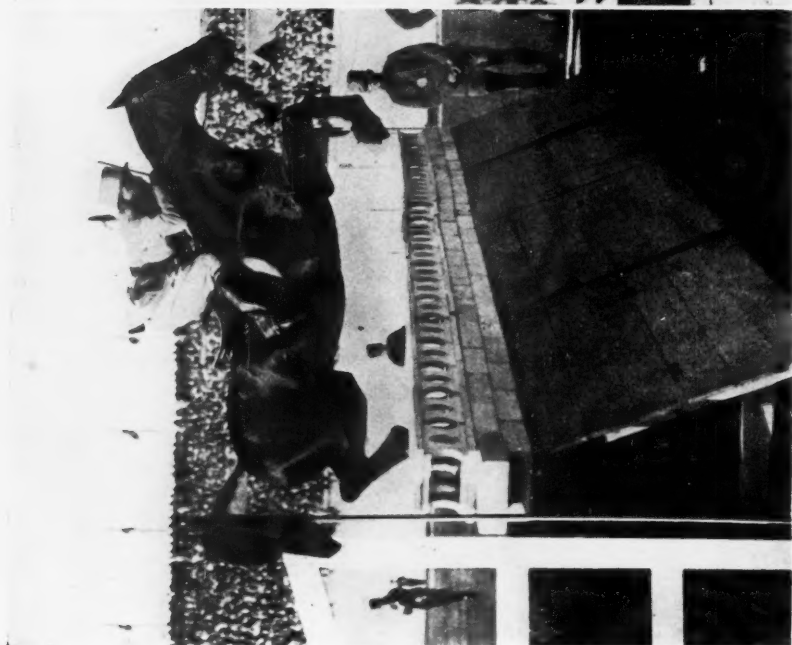


IN AND OUT



Courtesy: Spring, Olympic Report, 1928.



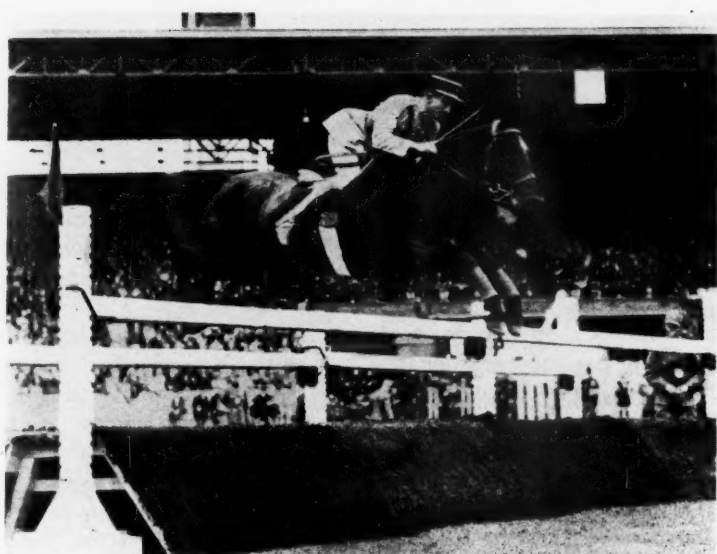


Captain Bertran, France, at Jump Number 8



Lieutenant Von Nagel, Germany, at Jump Number 10





Underwood & Underwood

Upper: French Officer at Jump Number 15

Lower: The Individual winner, Captain Ventura, Czecho-Slovakia,  
at Jump Number 16

# Philippine Service

By CAPTAIN H. C. BRENZER, F. A., and CAPTAIN R. T. SOTHERN, F. A.

The following extracts from an article, published in the August, 1928, *Infantry Journal*, are reprinted by request of the Chief of Staff of the Philippine Department in order to assist in disseminating information concerning service in the Islands.—  
*Editor.*

SINCE the days of 1898, the Army has contributed much towards constructive work and progress in the Philippines. The foundation for the present system of education, health and sanitation, public improvements, roads, and so on, was laid by the Army in the early days. Medical research by Army Medical personnel has contributed greatly to the improved health conditions. Nothing can lower the prestige, thus acquired, more than a slovenly military appearance or improper deportment on the part of officers on duty in the Philippines. A smart dress and bearing and a dignified and proper appearance are demanded by the department commander. The small cost of uniforms and the excellent laundry facilities afforded make it always easy to appear in well-laundered uniforms; while leathers and brasses can be kept brightly polished by one's houseboy. Officers should insist on a correct fit of uniform,—a proper fit costs no more than an imperfect one. The "chit system" of charge accounts in vogue in the Philippines makes it extremely easy to incur obligations beyond one's means.

## Before the Trip

*Clothing Segregation:* Clothing should be segregated, putting heavy or medium weight in one trunk and light weight in another. This is considered necessary, inasmuch as but one steamer trunk is allowed in a stateroom for each passenger, other trunks being held in the baggage room.

*Firearms:* Firearms should be thoroughly cleaned and greased prior to packing for shipment. Be sure and note the serial numbers appearing on these arms, as it will be necessary to declare and register (see below) the same before landing in the Philippines, although no duty is charged.

*Automobiles:* Gasoline and water must be drained and batteries should be disconnected and terminals taped. It is recommended that tires be removed from the car before loading on transport. Should they be left on the car, they should be fully inflated and carefully examined for leaks, otherwise they may be flat and ruined upon arrival in Manila. Springs should be oiled, parts cosmolined, and every precaution taken against rust and corrosive action of salt water. Crating cars is not recommended. Accessories, such as tools, spot-lights, motometers, etc., should be removed and packed separately.

*Horses:* There is a little or no call for purely a riding horse, except

in army circles. Jumpers and horse show animals have practically no civilian market. No horse shows of any prominence are held. Polo ponies have a good demand, as the Manila Polo Club has two civilian teams playing. The top price for tournament ponies will not go over 800 to 1,000 pesos. Competition is very keen between army and civilian teams, and as the standard of public mounts is far below that of the Manila Polo Club string, an officer desiring to play polo will find it a great advantage to mount himself before coming to the Islands. Private mounts can be taken back to the States from the Philippine Islands.

*Household Furnishings:* Heavy furniture should not be brought to the Philippines as the glue fails in damp weather and veneering comes off. Heavy upholstered furniture suffers from mildew. Books deteriorate through insects and mildew unless varnished—only professional books should be brought. Photographs and pictures deteriorate in a similar manner. Wicker furniture of the best quality can be purchased in the Philippines at a very reasonable price. China, all silver, glassware, etc., should be brought. Woolen rugs are not recommended, as they are liable to mildew; native mats are cheap and serviceable. Heavy or expensive draperies or hangings should be left in the States, as light and less expensive material more suitable for the climate may be obtained after arrival. Window shades are not used in the Philippines. Bed linen and pillows should be brought, together with a minimum of heavy coverings. Quartermaster beds are available for issue so far as the supply allows. Kitchen utensils should be brought, as the quartermaster has not sufficient for issue. All government quarters are equipped with officers' furniture, ice-box, etc. Electric stoves are not used in the Philippines (see below).

#### **During the Voyage**

*Clothing:* Medium weight clothing will be needed for about two or three days out of New York City when a change to light, or tropical weight is advisable. The medium weight will be needed again about two days prior to arrival at San Francisco, as well as during the sojourn there, irrespective of the season of the year. Halfway from San Francisco to Hawaii change will again be necessary to light weight which will be worn for the balance of the trip. Ladies will find very light-weight dresses most comfortable.

*Transport:* Full directions concerning the transport trips are transmitted by the Transport Service immediately on issuance of an officer's orders for overseas service. They give all important information concerning accommodations, recreational facilities, laundry, medical attention, etc.

#### **Upon Arrival in Manila**

*Uniform:* Changes in A. R. 600-40, published in Section 11, Circular No. 23, W. D. 1927, require all members of the Army traveling on

transports to wear the uniform. Standing orders, Philippine Department, require all officers to land at Manila in uniform. The service cap is not worn in the Philippines at any time. Hongkong khaki is the prescribed uniform material for officers and warrant officers. If purchased in the Philippines uniformity in color is assured.

*Delay in Reporting:* Officers are authorized to delay forty-eight hours after arrival of transport in reporting at their respective stations, but most find it advantageous to proceed at once to their stations so as to secure quarters and uniforms as early as possible.

*Customs Inspection: Baggage.* The customs officials are on the wharf near the main entrance under a large sign "CUSTOMS." Baggage must be inspected and passed before it can be released. It is recommended that hand baggage be cleared first, and then return a few hours later to clear trunks, thus reducing congestion on the pier. Baggage when unloaded is placed in alphabetical order as indicated by large signs.

*Firearms:* All passengers for the Philippines having private owned firearms in their possession must register them by number, make and caliber with the Insular customs officials on the pier.

*Transportation: Baggage.* On the wharf near the customs will be found a non-commissioned officer of the Quartermaster Corps detailed to handle baggage. His position is indicated by a sign "BAGGAGE." After your baggage has been inspected and passed by the customs officials, it should be turned over to this non-commissioned officer for delivery. Baggage checks should be obtained from him and care should be exercised that each piece of baggage is properly tagged and that name and destination are properly and plainly written on each tag.

*Passengers for points in Manila:* Motor transportation is available under the charge of the motor transport officer to convey passengers and their baggage to hotels or other places in the city of Manila. Passengers have only to signify to the motor transport officer in charge their destination and the proper bus will be indicated.

*Passengers for points outside of Manila.* See below.

*Meeting Officers:* Large signs indicating the various posts in the Philippine Department are placed at conspicuous points on the pier. An officer from each post will be present on the dock in the immediate vicinity of these signs to assist incoming officers who should locate him immediately after leaving the transport.

### The Philippines

*Health and Climate:* The climate of the Philippines is among the best in the tropics. The average temperature for the year is about eighty degrees Fahrenheit in Manila and neighboring posts. At Corregidor and Stotsenburg the temperature is lower. The rainy season begins about the first of June and continues until the middle of November. The months of December, January and February are nearly ideal. The aver-

age annual rainfall in Manila is ninety-five inches. During the rainy season inundations of rivers are frequent and traveling in the interior is at times interrupted. The climate of the Philippines is apparently satisfactory to most persons, particularly young children. The death rate per thousand whites in Manila in 1920 was 13, compared with 14.6 for Washington, D. C., 14 for San Francisco, 14.1 for Los Angeles, 13 for New York City, and 12 for Chicago. In order to safeguard health the following suggestions are made:

*Food.* Food should be eaten only where it is known to be of good quality and properly prepared. All are advised not to eat uncooked vegetables, as due to the manner of raising at some places they may carry such diseases as cholera, dysentery, and typhoid. Exceptions may be made of cucumbers and tomatoes, provides they are properly scalded and peeled. Many of the native fruits are good and should be eaten; however, green or over-ripe fruits should be avoided. It is advisable to scald the native fruits before peeling and if the end of the banana peeling is broken, that end of the fruit should be discarded.

*Water.* Only artesian, distilled, or boiled water should be used for drinking or cleansing the teeth. Drinking water, either artesian or distilled, is furnished to the Army and Navy Club and to officers' quarters in Manila upon request made to the utilities officer, Manila. No drinking water should be used unless its quality is *known* to be satisfactory. There are such bottled waters as Isuan, Tansan, Red Rock, Royal, etc., which are good.

*Mosquito bars.* All persons sleeping, either during the day or at night, should have the mosquito bar down and tucked under the mattress.

The anopheles mosquito, which carries malaria, is a night flier and bites after sundown; however, the mosquito which transmits dengue bites during the day as well as at night, and especially in the afternoon. Persons living in unscreened houses will find mosquito punk useful.

*Personal hygiene.* Upon exertion perspiration is excessive during most of the year. For this reason extreme care must be taken to prevent chilling.

A sweater or other heavy garment should be worn after exercise until one has bathed. Whenever possible, the bath and rub-down should be taken immediately after exercise. Iced drinks should be avoided until the body has cooled. *Never* sleep in the blast of an electric fan. During sleep the abdomen should be covered at all times—either with a special flannel belt or by insuring against the ordinary garments being open.

Children should be examined by an Army surgeon soon after arrival for possible physical ailments as well as for suggestions as to diet, etc. "Klim", "Eagle Brand" condensed milk, etc., are obtainable at the general sales store (QMC), Manila. A full line of children's patent foods, etc., is carried in stock at Manila drug stores.

Solicit advice from old army residents as to method of making purchases from native stores.

*Clothing and Uniforms:* The usual prices for clothing in Manila average as follows:

	<i>Pesos</i>
White uniforms.....	16.00
Khaki uniforms.....	16.00
Mess jacket and vest.....	16.00
White duck civilian suit.....	16.00
Palm beach civilian suit.....	30.00-40.00
Pongee silk civilian suit.....	45.00-65.00

Black trousers are authorized and generally worn with the white mess jacket. Civilian clothing may be worn under same conditions as in the States. Newly arrived officers are advised to secure two khaki uniforms, two of white and one mess jacket with vest, immediately upon arrival. White shirts and collars are not worn with the khaki uniform by officers in the Philippines. O. D. shirts and collars are required. Several alterations may be necessary to secure a correct fit of uniform and this should be insisted upon, as no extra charge is entailed thereby. Very satisfactory boots and shoes are made by native bootmakers at a price approximately one-half the price charged in the States. It is advisable, however, to furnish the bootmaker with a model or sample of your wants, as they are not proficient in making to measurement. The same applies to women's footwear. However, standard makes of shoes may be purchased at the shops at usual prices. Standard articles of officers' equipment are available at the quartermaster general sales store, the various regimental exchanges and at shops on the Escolta in Manila. In addition to being worn as authorized by Army Regulations, the white dress uniform is prescribed for wear before retreat, for social functions, and on Sundays and holidays. It may be worn for informal occasions in the evening. The mess jacket and black trousers are worn for formal evening functions. Sweaters and heavyweight clothing are needed at Camp John Hay, Baguio, inasmuch as this resort is over 5,000 feet above sea level. Lightweight raincoats for all members of the family should be brought from the States for use during the rainy season. Oilskins are not recommended, due to climatic conditions.

Ladies, in the Philippine, usually wear very lightweight clothing; light also as regards color. All articles of ladies' apparel can be secured in Manila. Paris gowns and embroideries are much cheaper than in the United States.

*Mail:* The Director of Posts, Manila, P. I., should be furnished with your address upon arrival, in order that mail may not be delayed. Until correspondents are advised as to your new address, mail may be addressed you at Manila, using care that your grade and branch of service appears.



*Hospitals:* Excellent hospital facilities are provided in Manila at the Sternberg General Hospital, as well as at other posts in the Islands.

*Banking and Currency:* It is advisable to institute a banking account in Manila, inasmuch as checks drawn on U. S. banks are very difficult to cash. The par value of the Philippine currency bears a ratio to that of American money of two to one; i. e., one Filipino peso equals 50 cents in American currency. The peso contains 100 centavos, each worth one-half of the U. S. cent.

*Clubs:* In addition to strictly military clubs maintained at the various posts, the following are principal clubs of Manila and environs of interest to the Service:

Army and Navy Club, facing the Luneta, Manila. Initiation fee ranges from fifty to ten pesos, and monthly dues from eight to one and a half pesos, depending on station to which assigned. During most of the season hops are given weekly, though dancing may be enjoyed every night during the dinner hour. This is the social center of the Army and Navy. All officers are given two weeks guest cards on arrival.

Manila Polo Club, situated on the Bay about three miles south of the center of Manila and accessible to Fort Wm. McKinley and Camp Nichols. A salt water pool, polo, tennis and golf are the activities supported by the club. Army members pay no initiation fee but have monthly dues of ten pesos.

Caloocan Golf Club, about five miles north of Manila. An excellent eighteen-hole golf course is maintained. Army members pay no initiation fee, but have monthly dues of ten pesos. This is probably the "sportiest" course in the Islands.

Manila Tennis Club, adjacent to the Luneta. Monthly dues six pesos, with no initiation fee to army officers. Eight excellent courts are available.

*Hotels:* About seventy-two hours before arrival of a transport, a radiogram is sent to the commanding officer of troops, containing an itemized list, by hotels, of all available rooms in Manila. This is then posted and passengers are given the opportunity of making reservations desired. Reservations desired are then radioed to this headquarters, which advises the hotels concerned of the reservations desired. The A. C. of S., G-2, has had compiled detailed information on hotel and apartment rates.

*Entertainment:* Boxing bouts are held every Saturday night at the Olympic Stadium, Manila. The Constabulary band plays every Wednesday and Sunday evening on the Luneta. A golf course is available between the Army and Navy Club and the Manila Hotel. Native caddies are obtainable at a nominal fee. There are several first-class moving picture houses in Manila.



*Filipino Goods:* Goods of Filipino manufacture are admitted free of duty in the States. In mailing same to the U. S., it is recommended that a certificate of origin be secured at the post office, in order to obviate delay in passing customs in the States.

*Calls:* The official hours of calling are between 5:00 and 7:00 p. m. The white dress uniform is worn.

*Standing Orders:* All officers are urged to acquaint themselves promptly with the standing orders of the Philippine Department available at each post.

*Libraries:* An up-to-date library is maintained at Fort Santiago, Manila, having over 25,000 volumes, together with American magazines and newspapers. Libraries are also maintained at other posts.

*Transportation Rates in Manila:* Vehicle rates are very low.

Special motor rates are given to members of the Army and Navy Club, or those holding guest cards, provided that the car is secured through the club.

*Servants:* The prevailing wages in Manila are:

Filipino cook .....	30.00 to 40.00 per month
Filipino houseboy .....	10.00 to 20.00 per month
Filipino combination cook-houseboy .....	30.00 to 50.00 per month
Filipina <i>lavandera</i> (washwoman) .....	15.00 to 20.00 per month
Filipina amah (nurse) .....	15.00 to 20.00 per month
Filipina combination <i>lavandera</i> -amah .....	20.00 to 30.00 per month
Chinese servants are higher priced.	

Before employing servants, it is recommended that they be taken to the provost marshal to ascertain whether or not they have a criminal record. In event recommendations are submitted by applicants, if possible, check up with the previous employer, so as to obviate chance of forged letters of recommendation. Cooks and amahs should undergo a physical examination of army surgeons before acceptance.

*Automobile Licenses:* Automobile licenses must be secured from the Bureau of Public Works within seven days of arrival of automobile, at two pesos per year. No one is allowed to operate a motor vehicle without a driver's license. These cost two pesos each in addition to the auto license.

*Rental of Houses and Apartments:* Unfurnished houses and apartments may be rented for seventy pesos to one hundred and fifty pesos per month.

*Quarters:* As there are always more officers assigned to duty in Manila than there are available quarters, it is necessary for many to rent quarters. All officers at Corregidor and Camp Stotsenburg, and all but a few at Fort Wm. McKinley, occupy government quarters. Most officers assigned to Manila and Camp Nichols are on a rental allowance status.

*Foodstuffs:* Groceries may be obtained directly from the quartermaster general sales store or commissary. This includes meats, staples and oranges, grapefruit and lemons. A personal call is necessary in order to arrange credit. Vegetables are imported from the States, though many are now grown locally, particularly in the highlands near Baguio, which compare favorably with the similar varieties of the States.

*Schools:* There is a central public school for children in Manila for which no tuition is charged. Americans and the higher class of mestizos attend. The American school is exclusively for Americans and is taught by American teachers. A tuition is charged. Both of these schools teach through the high school grades. There are several preparatory schools for boys, and many girls attend the local convents. Schools are maintained at several of the posts.

*Automobiles:* Automobiles will be found exceedingly useful in the Philippines with the exception of Corregidor, where it is a convenience, but not at all necessary. Closed cars will be found more satisfactory than open ones, by reason of protection during the rainy season and dust in the dry season. The bringing of a new car is not recommended, inasmuch as the heat and rain rapidly deteriorate the upholstery and body. Contrary to the general belief, the second-hand value of cars is scarcely higher than in the States. However, sometimes cars may be turned in to the local distributors before return to the States, and credit thus obtained applied on the delivery of a new car in the States. Gasoline is expensive unless purchased through the quartermaster. Repairs and spare parts cost about the same as in the United States, but quality of work is, on the average, not as high. Tires are usually cheaper than in the United States.

*Leaves, Detached Service and Travel:* Officers stationed in the Philippines enjoy exceptional opportunities for sightseeing. The policy encourages officers to visit all parts of the Philippines. All officers, warrant officers and nurses are entitled to one month of detached service for each year of service in the Philippines. This enables one to travel within the archipelago without being on leave status. Many use this time for visit to Camp John Hay (Baguio), which is situated in northern Luzon in the mountains, at an altitude of five thousand feet. This resort is open throughout the year. Public quarters are available and a central mess maintained at an average of cost of three and a half pesos per day for adults. The southern islands also offer detached service attractions, such as Zamboanga, Jolo, and the Sulu Islands with their pearl fisheries and interesting native life. Trips may be taken to China, Japan, Borneo, etc., on a regular leave status. Full information as to routes, cost, etc., may be obtained at the office of G-2, Department Headquarters, Fort Santiago, Manila.

*Fort Wm. McKinley:* Headquarters of the Philippine Division, 9 miles south of Manila. Troops here are Infantry and the Antiaircraft Coast Artillery. Passengers for Fort Wm. McKinley will be met on the wharf by an officer from that station with transportation for passengers and baggage. All but a few officers assigned are furnished government quarters. No public schools are maintained, children attending in Manila. Lower grades are taught in local schools and busses furnished for transportation to Manila. A local commissary is maintained. Climate same as in Manila. Wood is used as fuel for cooking.

*Camp Stotsenburg and Clark Field:* A Field Artillery and Cavalry post with one squadron of Air Corps at Clark Field (adjoining Camp Stotsenburg). About fifty-seven miles north of Manila, in the foothills of the mountains and connected with Manila by train and an excellent motor road. Trains leave the Tondo Station, Manila, daily at 6.00, 8:00 and 11:30 a. m. and 12:07 and 3:48 p. m. Railroad fare, four and a half pesos. Motor transportation to Tondo Station may be arranged for through the motor transport officer. Sometimes motor busses are available to convey officers, their families, and their baggage to Camp Stotsenburg. Inquire of the Camp Stotsenburg representative at Pier No. 1, or of the motor transport officer. Application for transportation request to cover commercial transportation should be made to the department quartermaster. All officers occupy government quarters. Free phone in all quarters for post use only. Communication with Manila by radio and telegraph only. A commissary is operated. Fruits and fresh vegetables are obtainable at the post exchange or from local hucksters. Ice is issued to all officers' quarters. Artesian water is furnished free by the post quartermaster. Motion pictures are shown nightly. A standard post library is available. Climate is cooler than Manila. A post laundry is maintained by the quartermaster. Interesting trips may be made in the mountains over trails cut through tropical forests. Coal and wood are used as fuel for cooking. The post supports a central officers' club, a swimming pool and golf course; polo and tennis are also played. Automobiles are useful but not a necessity. Dogs are not allowed on the post. Automobiles may be registered through the provost marshal, and all personally owned firearms must be registered with him. The bringing of American servants is discouraged and this practice has been found very unsatisfactory due to their lack of friends and the availability of experienced native servants.

*Camp John Hay, Baguio:* In the north central part of Luzon, 170 miles from Manila, at an altitude of about 5,000 feet. Railroad fare, 11.10 pesos. Change at Damortis to army motor transportation. See department standing orders for particulars regarding this health resort. An excellent motor road from Manila over some of the most picturesque scenery in the world (Benguet Highway).

# Mission of the Cavalry School with Comments on Modern Cavalry and Cavalry Training

By COLONEL R. J. FLEMING, *Assistant Commandant, The Cavalry School*

Colonel Fleming originally presented the following material in a lecture to the students at the Cavalry School.—*Editor.*

THIS is to be a brief talk on the mission of The Cavalry School, on what we are trying to accomplish here, together with a few comments on the duties and training of modern cavalry.

No attempt has been made to go into details under any of the headings, but I tried to touch on certain points which I consider of special importance.

There is nothing especially new in the matters touched on in this talk. Some of the ideas presented are my own, but I believe they will prove to be about along the lines on which we will organize, equip, and train our cavalry. Also, the statements made on training are based on my own experience only up to June, 1925. Conditions in other organizations may have been different or they may have changed considerably during the past three and a half years.

## **Mission of The Cavalry School**

The mission of The Cavalry School and the purpose of instruction for each class appears in the printed programs. But the mission of the school and the purpose of all instruction can, as I see it, be stated very briefly. In general terms, the mission of The Cavalry School and the purpose of all instruction given here is to give officers such a course of instruction as will develop their initiative and resourcefulness in combat and will make them successful leaders of cavalry in war. Although the above is the most important mission of this school, the practical mission may be stated about as follows: To teach officers to do those things they will be called upon to do after they leave here. The word "practical" is used in this connection to mean the mission that most directly affects the work which devolves upon the average officer. No one of the members of this year's classes may ever be called upon, as General A or Major A, to make a decision or take part in an actual combat, but all will be required to perform in a satisfactory manner the various duties to which assigned.

It would be impossible in the course of a year to cover all the duties that officers will be called upon to do during their service, but we can include the most important ones. Of these, by far the most important

and the one to which the average officer will devote the most of his time, is training.

The most important practical mission of The Cavalry School can, therefore, be stated about as follows: To give such instruction to the graduates of this school as will enable them to train and produce, when needed in war, well-trained cavalry leaders and cavalry troops.

In order to produce well-trained leaders and troops, the mission and duties of cavalry in time of war must be thoroughly understood. When this mission and duties are understood, the organization, armament, and the kind of training necessary to enable cavalry to accomplish its war-time missions can be determined.

The mission of cavalry can be stated in general terms as follows: To cooperate with the other arms in winning the war. No matter what is published as the mission of the cavalry, the mission actually performed by the greater part of a large cavalry force will be to cooperate with the other arms in winning the war. Our "Employment of Cavalry" states that the primary mission of cavalry is to furnish a mobile combat element for the army. The mission of infantry and cavalry is practically the same. Both these arms may be considered as ground troops, "ground" being used to indicate troops that are able to cross over, seize, and hold any kind of terrain. Cavalry is the more mobile part of this ground force and is assigned that part of the general mission for which its greater mobility makes it suitable, but it also on occasions takes part in the fire fight the same as infantry. The chief role in the heavy fighting usually falls to infantry, but this arm is frequently assigned duties of reconnaissance, security, etc., which ordinarily are assigned to the cavalry. Cavalry and infantry are the only arms which are assisted by auxiliary arms, organized, equipped and trained for that purpose.

### Duties

The duties falling to cavalry in campaign are many and varied. No attempt will be made here to enumerate them. There is only one point I want to emphasize and that is that our cavalry must be imbued with the idea that it is not only a reconnoitering and screening force, but a fighting force, and that when the necessity arises it must be prepared and trained to fight both mounted and dismounted against opposing cavalry or infantry or against a combination of all arms. Cavalry not imbued with this idea and not trained to fight with all the arms available or procurable is not in my opinion worth the expense of maintaining.

### Armament and Organization

T. R. 10-5 states—"The primary arms (for cavalry) are the rifle, the automatic small arm, the pistol, and the saber. All other arms are auxiliary." The question of armament has a direct bearing on the

question of mobility and the first requisite in the production of efficient cavalry is to adopt an organization, armament, and equipment that does not seriously impair mobility. Yet to be efficient under modern conditions, cavalry must be provided with many, if not all, of the auxiliary arms provided for infantry, and the addition of these arms does reduce the mobility of cavalry very materially unless a proper organization is adopted. In all discussions on the effect of armament on mobility, the assumption always seems to be made that cavalry can never move or go into any action unless the auxiliary arms also move with the rifle units and are present in every fight. My idea of a proper organization is a more flexible one than that. The units which are armed with armament that retards mobility should be an integral part of or attached to the higher cavalry organizations only. These units should be so organized and trained that their attachment to a subordinate unit should be simply a matter of routine. The same units of the auxiliary arm should usually go to the same subordinate units. If circumstances are such that they cannot accompany the command, or any part of it, they are not taken on that particular occasion. The mobility of the rifle unit is not reduced, if the auxiliary unit does not accompany it, and its efficiency is just the same as though the addition of the auxiliary unit had never been contemplated.

To sum up, mobility is cavalry's greatest asset, but fire power is indispensable. By a proper system of organization, administration and command, the units providing additional fire power can be organized and handled so as not to reduce mobility in any operation where such mobility is the first consideration.

### Training

*T. R. 10-5* states (extracts only):

"The ultimate objective of all military training is preparedness for war."

"Team Play . . . is obtained . . . by the careful training of the individual in the part he is to play as an element in the combat team, and by the skillful utilization and training of all elements in coordinated action towards a single end."

"Applicatory system—In every problem, theoretical or practical, from the most elementary to the most advanced, an assumed situation characterized by realistic war conditions, will be stated. All the elements entering into the solution of the problem in actual combat will be presented and an opportunity given to apply to the situation the appropriate principles and methods."

"The applicatory system will be used whenever practicable, and the conduct of training will be decentralized."

*Cavalry Memorandum No. 1* states (extracts only):



"Plans for training should be based on the expected conditions of probable employment, rather than on abstract conditions."

"No cavalry soldier, whatever his other qualifications, is a good cavalryman unless he is a good rider and a good horseman . . . There is not, in a properly balanced schedule of training, time to devote to the instruction of all enlisted men in higher equitation. It is believed that more attention and practice will have to be given to that branch of the soldier's education as a horseman which insures the proper care and conservation of his mount under all service conditions. . . . Our cavalry must be prepared to meet the demands of long marches . . . For these duties, each soldier must know how to care for his horse, how to ride and control him, and how best to conserve his energies. *These are the essentials.*"

. . . "Cavalry training must tend to establish and confirm the doctrine of the aggressive daring offensive in the minds of all ranks."

"General Scheme of Training—The first consideration is, of course, the training in horsemanship." . . .

"Thorough training in musketry is of maximum importance . . . the efficiency of the troop . . . is to be judged by field firing results at unknown ranges rather than by target practice. . . . Field exercises involving the use of ball ammunition . . . should be made . . ."

"Known distance practice with the rifle, like equitation, is of absolute necessity and importance, but it is a means to an end, not the end itself . . ."

" . . . Thorough skill in the use of the pistol is mandatory. . . . Pistol firing should be included in the schedules of each phase of field and garrison training . . ."

"The saber will be retained . . . nor should time be wasted in mounted fencing. The trooper should know that in the general case he will have time for one thrust or one parry and no more with each individual enemy."

"Tactical training should be constant. . . . All should realize that skill in horsemanship, skill with weapons . . . are of no value without great skill in their tactical handling. All should realize that tactical training should begin during the instruction of the recruit and should never end . . ."

*G. O. No. 9, W. D., 1926, states—*

"Training should be conducted so as to insure for each organization (1) at all times readiness for immediate field service at peace (actual) strength."

Based upon the above quoted extracts, the following may be given as a policy governing the conduct of training for units of the regular cavalry.



Training will be conducted with a view to attaining in the shortest practicable time and to maintaining thereafter efficient combat individuals and units.

Now a policy is usually a statement in general terms only of the objective to be attained. What the man who is actually to do the training is interested in is an explanation more in detail of how the policy is to be executed. Briefly, the method of conducting training so as to insure for each organization at all times readiness for immediate field service at peace strength may be stated as follows:

As soon as the elements of mechanical training have been learned, the combat (applicatory) method of training will be used, when practicable, and will be continued habitually and concurrently with the additional mechanical training of individuals and units.

It would tend to a better understanding by everybody if the same training terms were used by all when issuing training programs. At The Cavalry School training has been divided into two general classes, mechanical and combat.

Mechanical training (preparatory) is the training which prepares individuals and units to take part in combat training. It is training in which the applicatory system is not used. It includes the usual drills, parades, reviews, target practice, saber instruction, and such preliminary instruction in the duties required and formations used in campaign as is necessary and desirable before commencing combat training. For example, the duties of and the formation adopted by the several parts of an advance guard can be taught without using at first the combat (applicatory) system of training.

Combat training is training in which the applicatory system is used. This means, as stated in T. R. 10-5, that an assumed situation characterized by realistic war conditions is stated and an opportunity given to apply to the situation the appropriate principles and methods. Combat training requires an estimate of the situation, a decision, and the necessary orders to carry out the plan adopted, whereas mechanical training is simply training in the mechanics of the various things individuals and units are required to know.

The classification "mechanical" and "combat" corresponds somewhat to the old classification "garrison" and "field", or to another classification sometimes used, "technical" and "tactical". As long as the classification, as stated above, is kept in mind the terms used are not a matter of great importance.

The combat (applicatory) system of training may be stated in a different way. After the elements of mechanical training have been learned, the chief purpose of every scheduled drill period should be, when practicable, the solution of some problem or exercise under assumed war conditions (Applicatory Training). Mechanical training should

seldom be scheduled as the chief purpose of a drill period. We learn drill, the manual of arms, "the means to an end", by constant repetition. How much more important to learn "the end itself", ability to handle all situations encountered in time of war by the same method. In order to attain this ability, it is necessary to start in early, to combine mechanical and combat training, and to learn through constant practice what we have heretofore tried to learn through instruction in the classroom and an occasional exercise.

There are, of course, certain exceptions to the statement that mechanical training should seldom be scheduled as the chief purpose of a drill period. Such mechanical training, as target practice, and the saber qualification course, must necessarily be scheduled as the chief purpose of the periods for which scheduled.

My experience has been that we have tried to attain perfection in mechanical training before commencing combat training. Perfection in mechanical training is seldom attained and consequently the time that should have been devoted to combat training has been taken up in striving for perfection in something which is only a "means to an end" and not the "end" itself which is, or should be, efficiency in combat. We believe at this school that in order to insure for each organization of the regular army at all times readiness for immediate field service at peace (actual) strength (T. R. 10-5), we must conduct "concurrent" training throughout the year. By this is meant that certain definite parts of the training year should not be set aside for training of squads, then platoons, then troops, etc., but that in each period into which the training year is divided, the training of squads and the other larger units at the post or station should be carried on concurrently. Furthermore, a certain part of the training year should not be set aside for mechanical training and another part for combat training, but in each period into which the training year is divided the mechanical and combat training of each unit should be carried on concurrently.

It should not be understood from the above that the proportionate amount of time devoted to each phase of training should be the same throughout the year. As recruits receive their basic training before going to full duty and as they are received at different times throughout the year, it cannot be said that their presence or absence makes basic training of the "fundamental echelons" (troops, companies, etc.) more necessary at one time of the year than at another. But, after such duty as summer camps, or after the winter season, it is frequently necessary for a certain period to assign a greater proportion of the available time to the training of the fundamental echelons and of this training the greater part may at first be mechanical. But even during this period, combat training of the higher organizations is carried on by means of command post exercises and there should always be included, when

practicable, some training of the higher organizations with troops actually present. The period especially assigned to the training of the fundamental echelons should not be too long, for, as stated before, if we wait to attain perfection in details, we will never go on to the more important parts of our training program.

### **Preparation of Training Programs**

Our Training Regulations prescribe that training must be conducted so as to insure readiness for field service at all times and also that the conduct of training must be decentralized. The object, as stated in our regulations, of decentralizing the conduct of training, is to develop the initiative and resourcefulness in combat of our cavalry leaders. The thought seems to be that, by giving our younger officers more leeway in the preparation of their programs, we develop their initiative and resourcefulness in combat. That is so provided the young officers prepare the proper kind of program. They can prepare programs of mechanical instruction for many years and their initiative and resourcefulness in combat will not be improved. Their initiative and resourcefulness in preparing programs will be improved but not in combat. These qualities in combat are improved by scheduling exercises in which they will be called upon to perform repeatedly the duties required of them in time of war (combat training).

You will be taught that all commanding officers down to include commanders of troops, companies, etc., are required to prepare training programs. As taught at this school, training programs are divided into four sections, the fourth section always containing the commander's program for the training of his own unit. This is simply a master schedule which shows the subjects to be taught during the training year and the number of hours to be devoted to each subject. It is simply a work sheet, an estimate, prepared at the commencement of the training year and subject to changes as the necessity for such changes appear. Using this master schedule as a work sheet, the troop commander prepares his weekly schedules deducting from the time allotted on the master schedule to a particular subject, the number of hours per week actually devoted to that subject.

The procedure of a troop commander in preparing his master schedule would be about as follows:

(Note:—Recruits join troop only after they have received sufficient instruction to enable them to take part in the troop exercises. After the first few periods the applicatory system is used in their training concurrently with the necessary additional preparatory training.)

1. Determine total number of hours available.
2. Determine number reserved by higher authority.

This includes the hours reserved by higher commanders for the training of their own units and also the hours allotted by higher author-

ity for instruction such as target practice, saber qualification tests, stables, parades, reviews, etc.

(Note:—Nos. 1 and 2 are usually announced in the orders issued by superiors.

3. Determine number of hours remaining available.

4. Classify the duties which cavalry is required to perform in time of war and then determine the number of exercises to be held under each class and the approximate amount of time to be devoted to each exercise. The total will give the number of hours to be devoted to *combat* training (applicatory).

5. Classify the mechanical training necessary to fit cavalry for war time duties and assign a suitable proportion of the remaining time to each class.

The chief point to be emphasized, in the preparation of a master schedule, is that it should be based on the amount and kind of combat training necessary to keep fit for field service and not on the amount and kind of mechanical training necessary to perfect the unit in the authorized drill movements.

A mechanic who based all his plans on the time it would take him to make and keep his tools sharp and ready for work would not get very far. A mechanic's business is to get something done, to make something. His plans are all based on the amount of time it will take to do a certain piece of work, and, as the work proceeds, he sharpens his tools when necessary. Similarly, a master schedule should be based on the time necessary to make something—efficient combat individuals and units (applicatory)—and not on the time necessary to sharpen the tools—individuals and units well instructed in the various drill movements (preparatory).

Just how the available time would be divided by a troop commander between mechanical and combat training can be determined only by experiment. For any one drill period, he would determine the amount of time he would devote to the solution of the problem or exercise (applicatory). The remainder of the available time would then be allotted to instruction of the individuals and units in the parts they have to play in order to solve successfully the exercise (preparatory). After a little experience, it would not be difficult to determine the approximate proportion of time for the exercise and for preparation for the exercise.

There is one other point I want to emphasize. No matter how much thought we give to the preparation of programs and no matter how well they are prepared, results will depend upon how well instruction is actually put across to the personnel of the command. So do not rest content when you have completed a well-balanced program, the real work commences when you start the actual instruction of the command.

That may and probably will not be the opinion of the man who prepares the program. He usually thinks his work is all important and frequently, after preparing his program, falls down on the most important of his work, which is to see that instruction is properly put across to those who are to receive it. With the mass of literature now available, preparation of a suitable program is not difficult, whereas the actual instruction requires the possession of a high state of efficiency by the instructor. Even in the old days when about all we did was such mechanical training as the ordinary cavalry drills, I can recall but few officers who were generally considered as tip-top drill masters. I wish to emphasize this point—the preparation of a proper program is important but not difficult, whereas the actual instruction requires a high degree of ability on the part of instructors.

#### **Comments on Training**

The duties of cavalry are so many and varied that the time available is always of primary importance. Even in the regular army in times of peace there is never sufficient time to teach everything that should be taught. In time of war the available time is further reduced. Officers responsible for training must, therefore, concentrate on the essentials and give to each phase such a proportionate part of the available time as its importance, the difficulty of teaching it, and its probable occurrence in war will justify. While the War Department instructions prescribe that the conduct of training will be decentralized, nevertheless, on account of the numerous duties cavalry must learn and the short time available in which to teach them, it is incumbent upon superiors to state the approximate amount of time that should be, in the average case, devoted to each essential of training and in some cases to prescribe definitely the amount.

The American ideas as to the proper use of cavalry in war are known to our cavalry officers. The kind of training that should be given to produce efficient cavalry should also be understood. The only kind of training that will produce American cavalry is the kind in which they practice as often as possible the things they will be called upon to do in time of war. The only way to practice the things required in time of war is to start in doing them as soon as a fair proficiency has been attained in preparatory instruction. In other words, make efficiency in war "the end to be attained" rather than proficiency in one or more of the required drill movements which are only a "means to an end". We learn the manual of arms or other preparatory instruction by constant repetition, but we have failed to use the same method in acquiring a knowledge of our duties in war. A well-trained soldier (enlisted man and officer) is one who acts intelligently, promptly, and with common sense under any assumed situation, and he cannot acquire that facility from books alone, he must acquire it by practice and again by practice.

I have noticed frequently that officers did not have the ability to arrive quickly at decisions and to issue orders promptly while in the field with troops. They always took too much time, omitted some important part or parts and frequently did not follow any logical sequence. The reason is lack of practice. Facility in this important requirement cannot be learned in the section room, it must be learned by frequent practice in the field.

It should be adopted then as a general policy that the solution of an exercise of some kind should, when practicable, be announced as the chief purpose of each drill period. The time devoted to the actual solution of the exercise may be but a small proportion of the time allowed for the period, the greater part may be devoted to the mechanical training required to fit the units to play their parts as members of the team, but the point to be emphasized is that mechanical training, "means to an end", is not announced as the chief purpose of the drill. The chief purpose is to practice some phase of the duties required in war.

There will probably be objection to this plan of training. Some will say that under it we will never have well drilled, disciplined troops, that it is absolutely necessary, if only for purposes of discipline, that we have frequent close order drills or other drills of precision. It is not believed, however, there will be any loss of discipline. All drill movements will still be practiced, but they will be practiced in preparation for the part the unit is to play in the scheduled exercise. The men will understand the purpose of the drill movements involved and accuracy will be attained in a much shorter time than if the drill is learned by mechanical movements about the drill field with no particular object in view.

Another objection to this method of training will be that it requires much work on the part of those in charge. That is granted, it will certainly require much more work and preparation than did the kind of training I have seen in my service. I know of nothing that required so little preliminary work or preparation as did the greater proportion of the drills customary during past years. A knowledge of the drill book (sometimes that was carried in the hat or on the cuffs) and fair ability to detect and correct mistakes in drill movements were about all that was required. Precision in collective movements was all important and when that was attained "the end itself" had been attained.

If the scheduled exercise is to illustrate well established principles and is to represent, as nearly as possible, actual war conditions, its preparation and proper execution will require considerable time and effort. A poorly drawn or poorly executed problem is worse than none. Not only must it be drawn true to the assumed conditions, but the officer in charge must make himself familiar with all the details of execution, he must know the part each individual and unit is to play in



the team, he must be able to detect mistakes, and to give the necessary instruction to correct them. All this will require much preliminary work on the part of the officers in charge and the objection that this method requires much work on the part of the officers in charge is admitted.

### Characteristics of Cavalry

The characteristics of cavalry are its mobility and its ability to fight either mounted or dismounted, or a combination of both. The desired mobility is that required to move long distances at moderate gaits rather than to move short distances at more rapid gaits. All our essential instruction, in horsemanship, 'the means to an end', should be such as will enable us to attain "the end itself", ability to move long distances and to bring our animals to the battlefield fit for further effort.

Infantry and cavalry have been called ground troops because they are the only troops that can cross any kind of terrain and seize and hold any kind of ground. Cavalry is the more mobile part of this ground force and is mounted on horses because up to this time the horse is the only means of transportation able to cross all kinds of country. If the necessary mobility is only that required to move troops to the battle field on suitable roads, then mechanical means of transportation are frequently better than horses. But battles are seldom fought on roads and it is absolutely necessary to have a mobile force that can cross over and fight on any kind of country. As long as the horse is the best means of transportation for the more mobile part of our ground forces, cavalry will continue to use this means of transportation. If the time ever comes when machines can do better work than is now done by the horse, then we may expect to see machines used for this purpose.

If it becomes customary, as it undoubtedly will, to transport infantry in trucks, such transportations can take them only to where they deploy for action or to where it is necessary to leave the roads when they revert to the status of ground troops and use their own legs for transportation.

Troops using these mechanical means of transportation can assist greatly the operations of our ground forces—the infantry and cavalry. So we find armored cars, tanks, infantry in trucks, airplanes, and cyclists all used to add increased mobility to a certain proportion of our forces and to aid our ground forces on such terrain and under such conditions as make their use advantageous.

In the future we may expect to find cavalry assisted by troops using mechanical means of transportation. These auxiliary troops may be an integral part of the cavalry itself or may in some cases be simply attached for specific purposes. They will be used in those cases where they can do the work required as well or better than the cavalry. They



will be used in many cases with units as small as a cavalry squad where the terrain and condition of the roads enable them to use their mobility to do many of the things hitherto falling to the horsemen. The horse, always an animal with limited powers of endurance, will be reserved for those occasions where cavalry can do the work better than any other arm. In cases where the addition of these auxiliary units would retard mobility, they do not accompany the command on that particular expedition.

There seems to be a feeling throughout the country, and even in the army itself, that the day of cavalry is past. Yet any unprejudiced study of the last war will show that no decisive results were obtained without the use of cavalry, and this in a war in which mechanical means of transportation had been fully developed.

Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Roumania were all eliminated from the war by a proper employment of the available cavalry in combination with other arms. The cavalry was able to accomplish the mission assigned it because it was able to cross country, outflank, and get in rear of the opposing forces. Troops transported by mechanical means would have been confined to roads and would not have been able to accomplish the same results.

Many cavalrymen seem to feel that the advent of these auxiliary units tends to decrease the value of cavalry. Such is not the case; every cavalryman should welcome such additions to his force, for, where the terrain favors their use, they increase the range of action and the efficient combat power of the cavalry.

The opinion, frequently expressed in various publications, that cavalry has outlived its usefulness is, I believe, intensified by the extravagant claims of many cavalry officers and by the emphasis we have heretofore placed at this school and throughout the cavalry service on many matters of training which are non-essential and have little application in time of war. If we continue to advocate the use of charging lines of horsemen on the usual modern battlefield, and continue to give the impression that our serious business in life is to school our horses to do things not required by the demands of field service, then we will have only ourselves to blame if we are not taken seriously. Cavalry imbued with the proper ideas on modern warfare and plentifully supplied with or assisted by all modern arms and mechanical means of transportation, can await with confidence what the future may bring forth.

The other important characteristic of cavalry is its ability to fight mounted or dismounted, or a combination of both. While ability to fight mounted is given as a characteristic of cavalry, purely mounted attacks will be very rare, except for small units, and any discussion on mounted combat usually refers to combat in which the mounted units are assisted by fire (combined action).

In the good old days, the cavalry, armed with the saber or the lance and riding boot to boot, rode over all opposition. There seems to be an impression throughout the cavalry service that we are false to the ideals of the cavalry if we fail to advocate on all occasions such use of cavalry at the present time. The idea seems to be that a man is not a true cavalryman if he does not advocate the mounted attack for any and all situations. Such an idea is, of course, absurd. The true cavalryman is the one who realizes the conditions under which modern wars are fought and who trains his cavalry to meet in the most effective manner those conditions. The true cavalryman seeks the best method under the conditions opposed to him and when the best method seems to be a dismounted attack, he adopts it without regret or without feeling in any way that he has ceased to live up to the ideals of the cavalry.

The following are extracts from Cavalry Memorandum No. 1, and it is believed they state the probable methods of employment of cavalry in future wars:

"Under modern conditions dismounted action will be most frequent. Fire power must, therefore, be developed to the fullest and applied in suitable tactical formations."

"Opportunities for mounted attack, generally fleeting and most frequent for platoons, troops, and squadrons, must be seized."

"When cavalry attacks mounted, moral effect is sought even more than the physical; this has often been accomplished with the smallest units. For this reason cavalry leaders should be ready to take advantage of every opportunity for mounted attack."

"While there will be many opportunities for mounted attack by small units they will be increasingly less frequent for the larger units. Under modern conditions fire power has assumed very great importance and training in its development should be second only to that for mobility."

I do not believe we can say that there will never be mounted attacks with forces larger than a squadron. Where the enemy elects to fight mounted, there is no limit to the size of the force we may move against him. But where he elects to fight dismounted, mounted attacks by large forces will be extremely rare. When conditions are otherwise favorable, the success of such mounted attacks will depend on the efficiency of our fire support *on those elements of the enemy's dismounted line receiving our mounted attack*. In our exercises and problems at this school we always obtain this superiority of fire (on paper), but I doubt whether we will obtain the same result so often in campaign. In order to obtain this fire superiority, the position and formation of the opposing dismounted troops must be known accurately. A haphazard delivery of a large volume of fire into the general locality where the enemy is supposed to be will not attain the desired results.

### Dismounted Combat

The other characteristic is ability to fight dismounted. Ability to fight dismounted presupposes proper training and I have never in my experience seen a cavalry organization properly trained for dismounted combat. Remember that I am only speaking of the period ending June, 1925. Cavalry organizations have undoubtedly improved in this respect since that time. After the individual has been taught to ride and the use of the pistol and saber mounted, mounted combat is, for units and subordinate leaders, principally a matter of following a leader, whereas there are many things the individual must learn if the unit to which he belongs is to perform its duties as an efficient part of the dismounted team.

There was some excuse for this condition, for no instructions on dismounted combat suitable for cavalry had been issued. In fact, such instructions have not yet been printed and distributed to the service. With the exception of T. R. 425-45 (The Cavalry Rifle Troop), the yellow-backed Cavalry Training Regulations issued at this school are the only ones for rifle units yet printed.

Cavalry officers and men do not take kindly to this kind of training, and I believe the influence of this school is partly responsible for this feeling. Cavalry regiments will never acquire proficiency in dismounted combat until the officers and men realize its importance and become interested and until the officers and noncommissioned officers acquire a working knowledge of the principles governing and the detailed knowledge required to carry on dismounted combat. After this has been done, the proficiency of the command in this subject can be maintained with much less effort than it took to get the subject across at first. We never can spend as much time on this subject as can the infantry, as cavalry has other important duties to learn. But we must have a certain knowledge of this subject and we can get it only by actual practice and not by saying that we will fight on foot and then forgetting all about it.

It is not easy to decide how available time should be divided between mounted and dismounted instruction. After four years of observation, I can give a general rule that expresses my ideas on this subject. After remounts and recruits have been given the required basic instruction, then if we limit the hours allotted to mounted instruction to the time required to keep the animals in fair condition, we will have spent all the time we can afford to spend on that phase. Do not understand me to mean that we take our animals out for the sole purpose of conditioning them. We condition them during the progress of such mounted instruction as we are able to give under the general rule announced above.

I am not advocating dismounted combat in preference to mounted. Every officer who can visualize war-time conditions can decide that

question for himself. I think we are all agreed that cavalry must fight dismounted as well as mounted. Now, having agreed on that, the point I am trying to emphasize is that we must actually devote a considerable proportion of our available time to dismounted training. And if we do that we will have very little time to devote to many of the non-essentials we have been frittering away our time on in the past. There will be no difference between the dismounted combat efficiency of a force that has adopted a policy of dismounted combat but fails to train for such combat, and a force that has not adopted such a policy. The results will be exactly the same in both cases—lack of confidence in dismounted combat.

### Mounted Training

The essential requirements in horsemanship for average officers are about as follows:

1. Ability to ride creditably in all the varied duties of garrison and campaign.
2. Ability to condition and train their animals for campaign duties and to care for them in garrison and in campaign.
3. Ability to instruct the members of their commands in 1 and 2.

Ability to ride creditably means ability to ride with the least discomfort to man and horse and ability to correctly apply the aids so that the horse will be controlled at all gaits with a minimum of effort.

The above are the essential requirements if we consider that our mission is to produce riders and horses conditioned and trained to take the field.

Considering the above three essentials, I am of the opinion that the average *regular* officer who comes to this school is already able to perform the requirement stated in 1 above, viz—ability to ride creditably in garrison and campaign.

We have taken from other countries and have introduced at this school a course in what may be called the finer points of equitation. The “ends” produced by this kind of instruction are a rider and animal more finely trained than is required by the demands of field service. I believe that every regular cavalry officer in time of peace should receive this additional instruction in equitation as the more he learns about the horse the better cavalryman he will be. But differentiate between what is essential and what is nonessential, what must be taught and what need not be taught in order to prepare both men and animals for service in time of war.

The most important thing we teach here in the course in Horsemanship is now to *condition* animals to endure hard service in the field. The amount of time necessary to give animals the requisite *training* can be

limited. What is required of cavalry horses is that they be made able to undergo all the hardships of a campaign and all that is necessary in the way of training is that they be taught to move forward or backward, to either side, and accustomed to the use of arms.

While the courses in horsemanship at this school are not undergoing any radical change, they are being arranged so as to differentiate more clearly between essential and nonessential instruction. If you are thoroughly familiar with the essentials of cavalry training, you may consider yourself a good cavalryman even though you may not know many of the finer points of equitation or of schooling horses for the show ring or of training them for the race track. The impression seems to prevail even among some of our own cavalry officers that the most progressive cavalry officer is the one who is most expert in the non-essentials mentioned above. That idea is, of course, absurd, our most progressive officer is the one who can produce, in the shortest possible time and thereafter maintain, the most efficient fighting unit. We teach you at this school how to ride creditably in campaign, we give you a thorough course in Animal Management, and we believe when you leave here you will be competent to instruct others in these subjects. The knowledge you gain of the finer points of equitation and horse training will also be of benefit as they increase your interest in the horse, and anything that does that aids in his better care and improves the quality of your mounts. Insofar as practice in jumping makes an officer a better rider, and insofar as the higher schooling of a horse assists in conditioning him and making him more handy, they are beneficial. But do not get the idea that teaching these things is one of the chief missions of this school. They are "the means to an end" only and not "the end itself".

Our work with horses is the most pleasant part of a cavalryman's duties, and there is always a great temptation to devote too much time to what may be called "stunts" of various kinds.

During my service I have seen troops judged at various times on proficiency in riding standing up with stirrups crossed, throwing horses, precision in close-order drill, fancy drill movements, jumping, manual of arms, saber drill, and so on. Occasionally, some man would argue for something more than an occasional field exercise, but this was frowned upon as tending to take away too much time from the really important things just mentioned, and this condition will continue just as long as those in authority on a visit of inspection to a cavalry command wish to see "stunts" rather than to inspect for efficiency.\*

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\*Note: There has been a notable improvement in the manner of inspections made within the past few years. The training and tactical inspections now prescribed are excellent in every way and inspections to test the efficiency of a command in combat duties are frequently very thorough. Preparing for such tests as the Draper and Goodrich Trophies is improving the quality of instruction in all cavalry regiments.

Due to the importance of the subject, our course in Animal Management has been increased for the troop officers. We teach the best methods of looking after the animals of a command in order to keep them fit for service. But you must not get the idea that you will always be able to follow in the field the methods taught at this school for the care of animals, nor that cavalry must necessarily cease to function because the most approved methods of caring for the animals cannot be followed. Even in this subject we must distinguish between what is essential and what is nonessential, and as far as it is within our power we should see that our animals get at least the essential care without which they cannot function. The missions for cavalry are usually assigned by higher commanders and frequently the capabilities and limitations of cavalry are not considered when assigning missions. But no matter how impossible the mission may be, it can be executed to a more or less degree provided available facilities are used by officers and men at every opportunity to care for the animals. Cavalry cannot go on indefinitely without food and water and an occasional rest with saddles removed. By proper arrangement, animals can be watered and fed (when food and water are obtainable) and animals can be rested without affecting in any way the accomplishment of the mission. History contains many examples where cavalry was pushed to the limit of endurance and the animals came through in fair shape and other examples with the same conditions where the animals played out. The difference was in the arrangements made whereby in the first case all available facilities were used to feed, water, and rest the animals.

The foregoing comments on training apply particularly to training in the Regular Army in time of peace. Many are not applicable to training in the other components of the Army or in time of war. It is believed, however, that programs should be prepared in all cases that, for any individual or unit, will require combat training to run concurrently with the necessary mechanical training. I do not believe it is necessary to devote so much time to many of the different parts of mechanical training. Many of the movements used and formations taken in this kind of training are learned by moving to and from the drill field, or while taking part in an exercise using the applicatory system (combat training).

If the officers who leave here realize the importance of the points mentioned above, if they realize the kind of training required to produce American cavalry, and if they adopt the school's ideas whenever practicable in the actual conduct of training, then one of the most important missions of this school will have been accomplished.



# Mechanization—Aloft and Alow

By MAJOR C. C. BENSON, *Cavalry*

By special arrangement with the editors, this article appears in the January issues of several other service journals.—*Editor.*

A ROAR from the exhaust of a four hundred horsepower motor, a blast of track driven sand, and a new war machine charges away to show what it can do across country. It bounds into the air at the edge of a stream and lands on the far bank going at forty miles an hour. With the throttle wide open, the machine heads for a steep sandy hill and skyrockets over the crest with two feet of daylight showing beneath the hull. "Hull" is used advisedly, for this machine will float, and can no doubt be taught to swim. Presently the machine returns and the driver borrows a pair of goggles—says he can't see through the sand storm when he steps on the gas. The demonstration continues, with figure eights at speed that would shame an international polo pony, and some road work in which a Packard straight eight gets second money. The performance of Mr. Christie's new wildecat will convince the most conservative observer that Mechanization is picking up.

Mechanization in the military sense implies the use of mobile machines in combat. Aircraft, tanks, and armored cars are outstanding examples of fighting machines used during the World War. We are all more or less familiar with the subsequent rapid development of aircraft, and the many uses made of planes in commercial service as well as in the Army. The popular demand for airplanes has reached a point where the continuous development of machines and the training of pilots are assured. We are now beginning to think about mechanization as applied to the ground forces of our Army.

Last summer the Experimental Mechanized Force at Fort Leonard Wood raised the curtain on this phase of the program. Because the force lacked fast tanks that could travel under their own power, it was really motorized rather than mechanized. It did serve, however, to try out plans that have been matured recently in the War Department. The series of exercises took place during July, August, and September; they required the combined efforts of about eleven hundred men of various Regular Army units.

In organization, as in everything else, this force was experimental. It included light tanks, heavy tanks, infantry, field artillery, engineers, anti-aircraft artillery, Signal Corps troops, Chemical Warfare Service troops, armored cars from the Cavalry, an Ammunition Train, a Medical Corps detachment and motor repair units. For certain exercises, Air Corps units were attached. Three months of close association and co-



operation brought out a variety of ideas on the organization of a Mechanized Force. There were many hot discussions—lieutenants, captains, majors, and colonels—we all contributed our views, and occasionally listened to the opinions of others. Those friendly discussions still continue, for no one—not even the War Department—has as yet come out with an Approved Solution. Serious study of Mechanized Force organization is one of the most obvious beneficial effects of the summer's work.

All units of the miniature E. M. F. army were completely motorized or mechanized. Motorized units had only transportation; mechanized units had transportation plus fighting machines. Some of the motor equipment was ten years old; some was brand new. There were trucks with well worn solid tires, and trucks that enjoyed the luxury of oversized balloon pneumatics. Cross country cars and motorcycles covered an equally wide range—some had gone 100,000 miles and others were painfully new. Altogether there were about thirty different makes of old and new commercial vehicles represented in the line-up. Few of us had realized that truck manufacturers are now turning out machines that can travel at high speed. On good roads even the big fellows with seven and eight ton loads can step up to forty miles an hour. In so far as commercial equipment will meet the needs of mechanized units, there will be no difficulty in finding plenty of fast sturdy machines.

E. M. F. training covered three main subdivisions—unit training, marches, and tactical exercises. Individuals from all units had received some training in work with motor equipment before joining the E. M. F., but there was constant need for greater knowledge and experience. The men went at their work with enthusiasm and displayed great interest in mastering the details of their machines. When reassignments were necessary, it required a direct order from the C. O. to pry a driver loose from "his" machine. Unit training soon reached the point where road marches were possible. Sections composed of about fifty vehicles made some preliminary marches of forty to sixty miles; then the whole force made several marches—ninety miles, four hundred and twenty miles. Between marches, unit commanders conducted the tactical training of their respective organizations. Combined tactical training began on August 28th, and continued at the rate of two or three exercises each week for over a month. These maneuvers enabled unit commanders to demonstrate the capabilities of their organizations, and brought officers of the various branches into close contact. Each of the exercises focused attention on problems that called for original solutions—without benefit of precedent. Instead of merely complying with well established regulations, the E. M. F. officers were trying to create something new. Needless to say, the training was the most interesting that they had experienced in the past ten years.

What we did last summer is important only for its effect upon the future. Future plans should begin with clean cut answers to the usual questions—"What is the purpose of a Mechanized Force?" "How will its establishment effect other branches?" All branches of the Army must adjust themselves to the introduction of this new weapon; and all officers who are directly concerned with developing an efficient Mechanized Force must crystalize their ideas on these questions. In the absence of authoritative opinion, I submit the following: The purpose of a Mechanized Force is to provide army and higher commanders with an additional powerful weapon, which will combine fire power, shock, and speed, to a much higher degree than now exists in any one combatant arm. Specifically, units of a Mechanized Force could be used to great advantage for advance, flank, and rear guards; to seize and hold, temporarily, distant key positions or critical areas; to cover tactical or strategical concentrations; for raids, wide envelopments, turning movements, exploitation, and pursuit. Forests, mountains, and swamps present insuperable obstacles to the operations of a Mechanized Force; consequently, it cannot supplant the Infantry or Cavalry.

Whatever the size of any mechanized unit which may be authorized, it should be well balanced and highly mobile. Tanks that require railway transportation have no proper place in such a force. Similarly, slow cumbersome artillery should be excluded. Air forces, other than the necessary observation and command planes, need not form an integral part of the mechanized force. For a particular operation, Army or G. H. Q. could attach any or all of these powerful weapons, but to include them in the normal organization of a mechanized force would kill its mobility.

Light artillery in a mechanized unit should be effective against either ground or air targets. Otherwise, the force will be encumbered with single purpose weapons, such as are now standard in field artillery and anti-aircraft artillery units, with the additional burden of many non-combatant vehicles. Every exercise conducted by the E. M. F. showed the vulnerability of a force that is diluted with a surplus of transportation. When the force deploys for action, the non-combatant vehicles become "led horses." Their destruction would cripple the force; hence it is necessary to use combat elements for their protection. The solution is to eliminate non-combatant vehicles, and concentrate on fighting machines. The present 75-mm anti-aircraft gun, if suitably mounted on a fast tank chassis, would serve admirably the light artillery needs of a Mechanized Force.

With these preliminaries out of the way, we may as well proceed to organize—on paper—a mechanized combat team such as might be assigned to a detached corps or to an army. For convenience, we shall call this unit a Mechanized Brigade, composed as follows:

*Fast Tanks*—One regiment of three battalions. A total of 150 fighting tanks, each armed with gas or smoke device, 3 or 6-pounder cannon, and caliber 50 machine gun.

*Mechanized Artillery*—One regiment, composed of 8 howitzers (105 mm) on fast tank chassis, 16 guns (75 mm) on fast tank chassis, for use against either ground or air targets, 4 searchlights for anti-aircraft work, on fast tank chassis; 8 mortars (4.2 C. W. S.) on fast tank chassis; command tanks for battery and higher commanders.

*Mechanized Infantry*—One battalion. 48 machine guns; 48 automatic rifles; 16 anti-tank cannon. Carried on fast tank chassis. Command tanks for company and higher commanders.

*Special Troops*—Headquarters, one company; Armored Cars, one company; Airplanes, one observation squadron, plus necessary command planes; Anti-Aircraft, one battery, armed with cal. 50 machine guns in quadruple mounts; Engineers, one company; Signal, one company; Medical, one company; Band, one.

*G-4 Units*—Repair and Salvage (for both machines and weapons), one company; Supply Train, one company.

At least one Mechanized Brigade is necessary to test the soundness of organization, to test new equipment, and to develop methods of training. For effective training, two brigades are needed to permit the development of offensive and defensive tactics in mechanized warfare. Then there should be the necessary technical and tactical schools; research, engineering, procurement, and supply establishments; and a suitable administrative organization.

Perhaps there is no need of creating a separate branch. The Cavalry or the Infantry might adopt the newcomer. The Cavalry and the Mechanized Force will have much in common tactically; and between them they could cover practically any kind of terrain. The Cavalry would gain in fire power, shock, and mobility by utilizing fast cross country vehicles for transport and combat. Significant items in the last annual report of the Chief of Cavalry indicate that the Cavalry is fully alive to the advantages of partial mechanization. However, horses and hardware require quite different handling, and the Cavalry is interested primarily in horses. The Infantry, which has had control of the Tanks for the past eight years, is building up an excellent Tank School organization. If the Mechanized Force is organized as an offshoot of the Infantry, existing facilities can be expanded to meet the demands for trained personnel. However, since the Infantry absorbed the Tank Corps a marked change has occurred. Modern tanks are not the blind lumbering monsters of ten years ago; increased mobility has prepared them for cooperation with many branches—particularly with the Cavalry and the Air Corps. In other words, the tank is no longer an exclusively infantry weapon. A larger sphere of action is opening

up for fast tanks, and for any mechanized units that may be built around them. To imbed these highly mobile units in slow moving masses of Infantry would be wasteful. We cannot expect infantrymen or cavalymen to specialize on mechanization in addition to their other duties; and yet without specialization of a high order, mechanization will land in the ditch.

If the Mechanical Force is to develop its full powers, it must depart from the old methods. It must break away from traditions which were fixed before the advent of fast powerful fighting machines, and seek new ways to apply the old principles. Before it can win a place as a worthy member of the combat team, it must develop new methods which are better than the old. An organization to be useful for this purpose should be one that is committed entirely to the future.

One solution of the problem is to resurrect the Tank Corps. Tanks have been the nucleus for experiment and will undoubtedly form the backbone of the Mechanized Force. The fast tank chassis will be the most important single item of equipment, because it will be utilized not only by the Mechanized Force, but also by many other branches. As it will necessarily be a special vehicle (non-commercial), it should receive special consideration from the men who will handle it in time of war. There will be many other necessary items of equipment which must fit together in the operations of a Mechanized Force and in coordinated mechanization plans for the whole Army. In addition, there should be continuous experiment and development work on heavy tanks for the Infantry, tanks and reconnaissance cars for the Cavalry, cross country cargo carriers, and motor vehicles of various types for all branches. A single responsible agency to execute War Department policies on these matters is needed. That agency, if we may judge from war records, might well be the Tank Corps.

No matter who sits in the driver's seat, mechanization will entail considerable expense. Fighting machines are costly. However, when we were face to face with long casualty lists in the World War, the American program called for the expenditure of \$175,000,000 on tanks alone. To get any tanks at all, we had to beg them from our Allies.

We make no bones about spending hundreds of millions on the peace time development of air forces. Their "flaming coffins" of World War days have long since joined the scrap heap. Not so with our tanks—the slow-moving ten-year-old machines now in the hands of Regular and National Guard troops would be blown to bits by the modern anti-tank weapons of any first class power. The modern fast tank can run circles around them. No matter what developments may be, it is certain that in any future war there will still be fighting on the ground. The ground troops deserve the best fighting machines that money can buy—and plenty of them. In money now or men later, we must pay the price.

# The 1928 Cavalry Leadership Test for Small Units

By MAJOR JOSEPH L. PHILIPS, *7th Cavalry*

ORIGINATING in the enthusiasm of a cavalry reserve officer whose anonymous generosity has provided the substantial prizes awarded the individuals of each year's victorious unit, the Cavalry Leadership Test for Small Units has now itself stood the test of four annual trials.

The tests of 1925 and 1926 were fittingly staged at Fort Riley, the source of inspiration of good cavalry ideas and, very probably, the place where the donor of the prize became convinced of the value of cavalry in modern warfare.

Only troops of the 2d Cavalry could compete in the first tests, the winning platoons being that from Troop F, led by Lieutenant J. W. Wofford, in 1925, and that from Troop C, led by Lieutenant D. F. J. DeBardeleben, in 1926.

The 1927 contest, at Fort Bliss, was open to entries from the 7th Cavalry and the 8th Cavalry, the winning platoon being that from Troop G, 7th Cavalry, led by Lieutenant M. B. Crandall.

With this much for a background, we now may consider the 1928 test, again held at Fort Bliss, as directed by the Chief of Cavalry. The board, named by the Commanding General, 1st Cavalry Division, comprised Lieutenant-Colonel Kenyon A. Joyce, Cavalry; Major Lindsley D. Beach, 8th Cavalry; Major Joseph L. Philips, 7th Cavalry; and Captain J. R. W. Diehl, 8th Cavalry. The ideas, remarks and suggestions of officers locally available who had had previous experience with this or similar tests proved valuable to the board. The 1928 test is, therefore, not radically different from those of previous years, but does vary in details, as it may be expected that subsequent tests will continue to vary.

## General Description

From the regulations for the contest we find that its object primarily is to encourage and test the training, courage and physical development of the individuals and their mounts, and the combat efficiency of small cavalry units. The test is divided into two phases: the individual test of officers and men; and a leadership phase testing the general efficiency of the whole platoon team. Heretofore, the individual phase preceded, but this year for a reason purely local in character it was decided to hold the leadership phase first.

Each squadron of the 7th and 8th Cavalry Regiments furnished a

platoon entry for the test, which was held during the period November 19-27, inclusive. Each platoon entered comprised one lieutenant, two sergeants, three corporals, and twenty privates, organized into a platoon headquarters, two rifle squads and a machine-rifle squad. The winner of the test was that platoon scoring the highest aggregate in both phases, and the prizes were as follows: plate of about \$150 in value to the lieutenant, and cash to the enlisted men on the basis of \$57.50 to each sergeant, \$45.00 to each corporal and \$30.00 to each private.

Of the four competitors, the 1st Platoon Troop E, 8th Cavalry, led by Second Lieutenant Henry Westphalanger, placed first with the score of 88.4217 per cent.

The enlisted personnel of the winning platoon includes the following named soldiers:

Sergeant Joseph Hopkins	Private Hiram Collier
Sergeant Charles R. Boyett	Private Roland C. Crabb
Corporal Oliver D. Milton	Private Charlie Davis
Corporal Walter M. Vilmur	Private Clayton D. Farris
Corporal Charles Tracy	Private Richard N. Kelley*
Private John G. Arbuckle	Private Richard T. Pheley
Private John C. Caudill	Private Fred Place
Private Moses A. Lee	Private Cyrus R. Rich
Private Paul T. McGill	Private Loyal C. Smith
Private Frank S. Phillip	Private Everett Toles
Private Charles R. Pierce	Private Floyd A. Wells
Private William Schultz	Private Carole Whitaker
Private William H. Allen	

#### The Leadership Phase

The Leadership Phase, weighted 80 per cent, required a march of about 55 miles in two days, with an overnight camp about midway. Counting the initial point at the picket line, there were seven control points, two of which had more than one situation.

A basic consideration governing the umpiring was to reduce to the minimum the factor of individual variation in marking, consequently special umpires were stationed at various control points to mark each platoon as it came along. A platoon umpire whose principal duty was that of a conductor rode with each platoon leader throughout and was in charge at all times in the absence of special umpires; the latter governed when present. Certain ratings, of no great weight, were made by the platoon umpires.

Each platoon left its troop picket line carrying full field equipment, with no transportation, taking one cooked meal and one grain feed. Ammunition included 14 rounds of pistol, 90 rounds rifle and 350 rounds

\*Private Glenore White substituted for Private Kelley, due to injury to latter during the leadership phase.



machine-rifle for each weapon, with corporals, scouts and machine rifles having 10 per cent tracer.

#### **General Situation Presented**

At about 5:00 P. M. on the day before each platoon started the leader was presented by the platoon umpire with a map of the general area, a warning order and statements of the general and the special situations. The tactical situation presented was one in which the crest of the Franklin Mountains formed part of the boundary between two hostile states, Red (west) and Blue (east), with the Blues contemplating an early invasion of Red territory via the passes at El Paso and Anthony Gap. The Blue 1st Cavalry Division was mobilizing at Fort Bliss, while Reds were mobilizing at points west of the Rio Grande, with small cavalry patrols having been reported near Canutillo, Vinton and Anthony.

The platoon leader was presented at 5:30 A. M. on the day of departure of the platoon with a partially marked map and field orders directing him to proceed on reconnaissance, leaving at 6:30 A. M. The general route was indicated by control points, named in the field order as objectives. Reconnaissance of Canutillo and Anthony and the bridges there was specifically directed, while reports of hostile bodies, enemy identifications, and conditions as to water supply were called for. The platoon was warned to avoid observation by hostile aircraft, and to act aggressively; authorization to live off the country was granted.

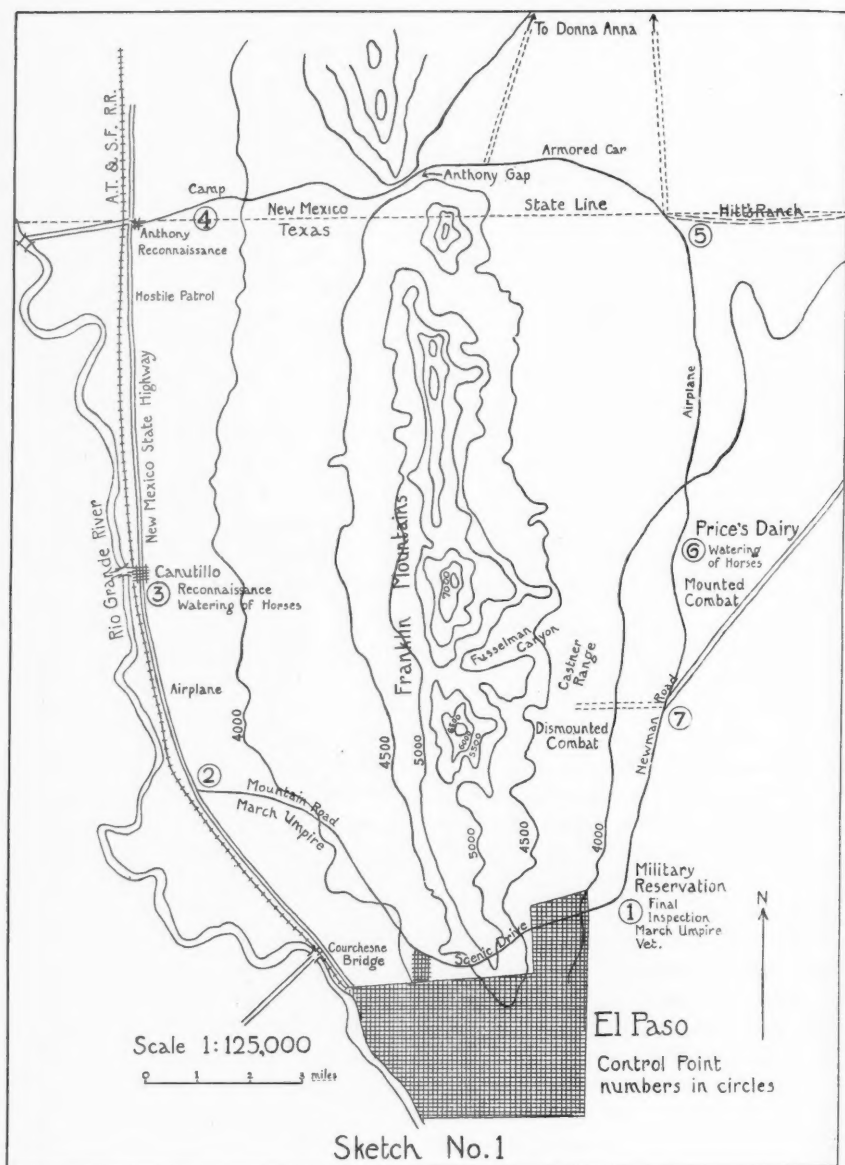
#### **The Start**

From the troop stables, designated as Control Point 1, the platoon marched on Control Point 2, accompanied by the march umpire. The latter rated the platoon on march discipline, the conduct of the march, on orders of the leader, and on security and reconnaissance; respecting the latter two points, it should be noted that the platoon was in hostile territory after moving but a few miles from the initial point. This part of the march was routed thru the city of El Paso, over Scenic Drive, and over Mountain Road, the latter a new highway recently completed; city, highway and railroad traffic all had to be coped with during this stage.

At Control Point 2 the special march umpire dropped off, and the platoon umpire took charge. From here northward to Anthony the route was along the New Mexico State Highway, the main automobile route north from El Paso into New Mexico. Generally, the right side of the road was unfenced and the terrain toward the Franklin Mountains was open, supporting the usual growths of Spanish bayonet, prickly pear, mesquite and greasewood. In some stretches the road was lined on one or both sides with salt-cedar growths from five feet to twelve feet in height.

North of Control Point 2 an army airplane, considered to be hostile, reconnoitered for the platoon; the platoon umpire rated the manner in





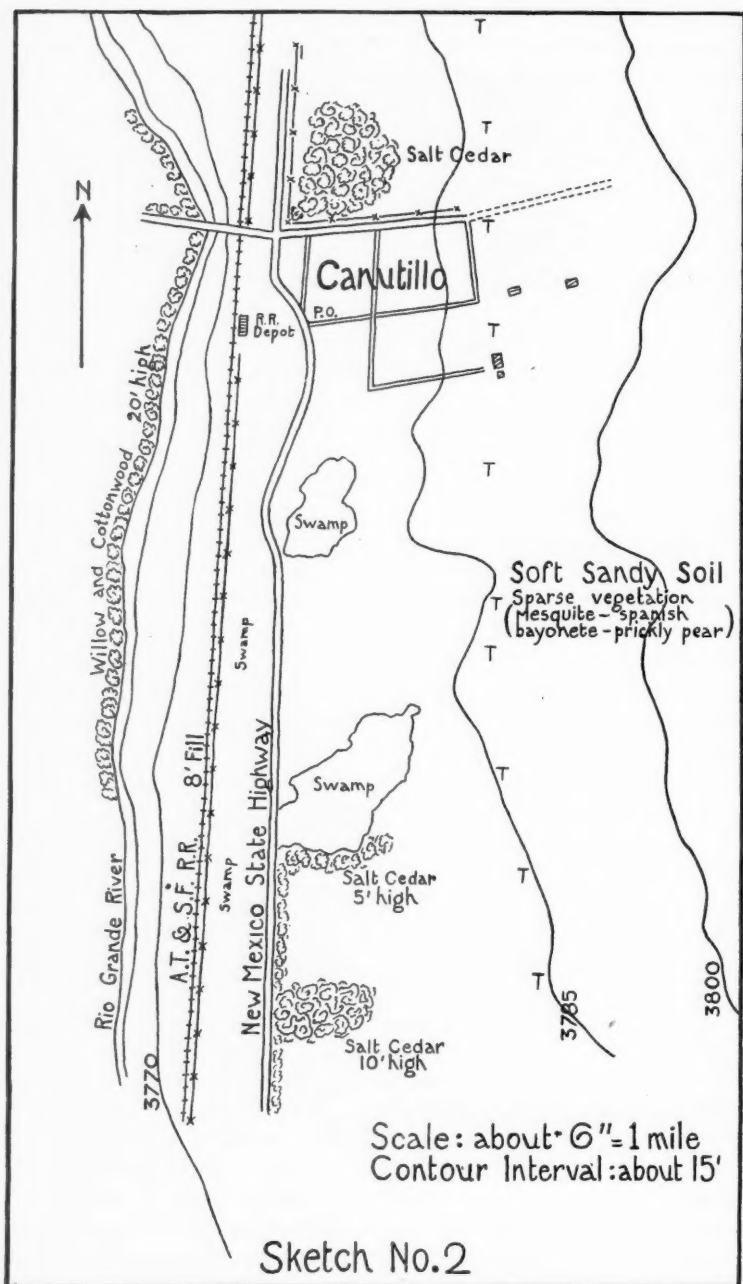
which the platoon acted to avoid observation. The actual success of the respective platoons in evading the eye of the aerial observer varied according to the opportunity to hide; in some cases platoons were caught where no cover was available. Umpires, however, rated in accordance with the warnings given by air scouts or lookouts, the orders of the leader and the action of the platoon, and the fact of discovery by the air observer did not affect the grade given.

Along the highway about a mile south of Canutillo, two special umpires met the platoon and took charge. The accompanying Sketch Number 2 gives a general idea of the terrain here. The town has about five hundred inhabitants and four streets north and south, with three others crossing east and west, the only hard surfaced street being the State Highway, which serves as the west boundry of the town. Buildings are one-storied, many of them being of adobe. About two hundred yards west of the town is the Rio Grande, with the Sante Fe R. R. between the river and the town. To the south, east and north of the town the terrain is open, unfenced and available for maneuver; the terrain rises toward the east to the foot of the Franklin Mountains. The vegetation here affords no cover for a mounted man, but small irregularities in the surface permit a group no larger than a platoon to get out of view from the direction of the town from time to time, if the ground be properly used for that purpose.

Platoon leaders usually reconnoitered Canutillo cautiously; one, however, sent forward his two-men point toward it, then moved out following the point in line of squad columns, formed line of foragers, increased the gait and pace, overrode the point and in effect charged the town in frontal attack with no reconnaissance. Generally leaders optimistically assumed that the town was not occupied and moved in closely with the main body without having received assurances from point or patrol.

Once within the town an enemy courier, planted conspicuously, was ready for capture; dispatches were in his possession and information was cached in the postoffice, which if secured assisted the leader in carrying out his mission.

As the most convenient place for watering horses during the march of the first day was here, and the time was appropriate, platoons arriving within Canutillo after eleven o'clock, it was thought that leaders might decide of their own volition to water. Since it was desired to rate the manner of watering en route, it was planned to have the umpires direct leaders to water, in cases where leaders would have omitted it. Ratings were also given to personal reconnaissance of the bridge by the leader, to tactical dispositions for security while in the town, to the disposition of the captured enemy courier, the report sent back by the leader and a final cut for any unnecessary delay.



One platoon leader elected to have the noon halt in Canutillo after watering; three others decided to move further on, and no cut was given any platoon for this decision. One platoon was cut for failure to have some horses, outside the town in a security detachment, watered when they might well have been allowed to drink by affecting reliefs.

Variation was anticipated in the manner of sending back reports from Canutillo, and the anticipation was fully realized. One messenger in impressed automobile and one mounted messenger; two mounted messengers to proceed together; two men together in an impressed automobile, were three solutions, all considered satisfactory. One, which was cut, sent but one man with the message and also in charge of the prisoner, by impressed automobile. Another platoon was cut for sending back two men with the message and a third in charge of the prisoner; the umpires thought that a saving of one man could have been effected by having the two men also escort back the prisoner.

It was believed by the umpires at this point that a very good method of reconnoitering Canutillo would be about as follows: to move the platoon off the road at about a mile from the town, keeping the point and rear point out at appropriate distances, and sending out a patrol of from two to four men to observe carefully the town successively from the south, the east and the north, then to enter the town from the north, rapidly ride thru it to the southern edge and signal the platoon to advance into the town. The platoon might then very well move rapidly into the town, the point going thru without delay and taking up a position on the far side; the rear point to remain outside the town on the near side and block the road if practicable; a couple of men to be put out at once to provide security to each flank.

#### Control Point 4

Control Point 4 was the camp site, nearly two miles east of Anthony, New Mexico. An unimproved road unfenced on either side, passable in good weather to some types of motor transport, runs east from Anthony thru Anthony Gap to the east side of Franklin Mountains, where it forks, one branch turning north toward Donna Anna Target Range, the other running east and southeast to Hitt's Ranch. The camp site was a ranch, lacking water but possessed of an excellent concrete watering trough of some seven hundred gallons capacity. At the camp site there was a permanent detail comprising two umpires, their orderlies, two soldiers prepared to represent a hostile mounted patrol, and three other enlisted men for the permanent camp. Water was hauled to the camp by truck and tank trailers and forage, rations and fuel wood had been spotted there in advance of the arrival of the first platoon.

About two miles south of Anthony the special umpires for Control Point 4 joined the platoon. Continuing toward Anthony, there appeared to the east of the road a represented enemy mounted patrol of one squad,

and the platoon was rated on its prompt observation, the report to the leader and the decision and orders of the latter. All platoons received a maximum for this situation, which required an immediate decision to attack.

Anthony next had to be reconnoitered, then passed thru to the bridge nearly two miles west. Returning after the leader had reconnoitered the bridge, Anthony should again be carefully observed before entering with the main body of the platoon, as enough time had elapsed to allow the enemy to have occupied the town, or to have permitted the civilian population to have partly organized it for defense; one platoon, however, moved right thru on their return with an absence of security measures.

On passing thru Anthony the second time the special umpires presented the leader an order purporting to be a message from his commanding officer, directing the platoon to camp west of Anthony Gap, moving later to rejoin via Hitt's Ranch and Control Points 6 and 7.

The leader was then directed by the special umpires to camp anywhere within a specified radius of the ranch buildings, and was informed that water might be had at the trough. Anything else the platoon needed was obtained only on requisition on the umpire, who represented the rancher, and nothing was suggested to the leader. The dumps of forage, fuel and rations were covered with canvas, to avoid damage by the elements and prevent discovery by members of the platoon.

All platoon leaders requisitioned the necessities for their men and mounts. Camps were established with due regard to security in hostile country. Two platoons were bivouacked on low ground where a higher growth of vegetation afforded considerable cover against hostile aerial observation, and the other two platoons went on more elevated terrain to avoid the necessity of having to move camp in case of a heavy rain which would have flooded the lower ground. It was interesting to note that in each case the platoon leader knew exactly what he was doing, and had mentally balanced the probable dangers of discovery by enemy airplane and of the result of a bad rain, locating his platoon as the result of a careful estimate of probabilities.

One platoon leader had obviously "G-2ed" the situation as calling for a night march; another evidenced that he had in mind the repelling of a night attack by the enemy. All platoons bivouacked, and none established a shelter camp; this was a safe procedure under the circumstances.

The special umpires decided that the advance locating of machine rifles for use in case of a hostile night attack should have received the careful attention of all leaders, but in some cases the machine rifles were neither considered nor removed from packs.

Outposting was satisfactory in all cases, but at dusk and at dawn some outposts were clearly visible against the skyline.

Nights in camp for all platoons were favored by clear weather; temperatures were about 26 degrees Fahrenheit for the first platoon and while somewhat warmer for the other three, few men were able to sleep very much.

All platoons took excellent care of animals; leaders evidenced proper regard for comfort of enlisted men, consistent with the tactical situation; the men showed excellent morale and knowledge of their duties.

### **The Second Day**

At 5:30 A. M. the special umpires awakened the platoon leader and directed him to be out of camp and en route at 6:30. The manner of breaking camp and the orders of the leader were rated. The special umpires remained at camp and the platoon umpire resumed control, as the platoon proceeded eastward thru the Gap.

East of Anthony Gap an armored car from Troop A, 1st Armored Car Squadron, moving west at a speed of about 20 miles an hour over the unimproved road, encountered the platoon. All platoons acted promptly and properly in avoiding the car; one platoon never had its main body even visible to the occupants of the car, the platoon maneuvering around the base of a beehive hill as signalled by a trooper who kept contact with the car, until the latter withdrew. It had been intended to allot five points to this situation, but due to a polo accident to the umpire in the car, after two platoons had been rated, it was decided to avoid any variation in marking by changing umpires and to transfer the five points to the individual phase. For instruction, however, the situation was retained to the conclusion.

Continuing the march, a hostile airplane was encountered south of Hitt's Ranch. Here, there was absolutely no cover, the terrain being entirely level and devoid of vegetation, the road fenced on the left. All that could be done was to move to the right and disperse. All platoons were easily picked up by the air observer flying as directed at 2,000 feet; visibility was high each day. Observers stated that at a higher altitude or at greater distance the scattered, motionless troopers might have been considered cattle, of which there were many thereabouts. As before, the platoon was rated on its actions, not on the observer's report.

### **Mounted Combat**

Control Point 6 was at Price's Dairy, where water had been made available. The platoon was directed to water, then to report to special umpires at the point. A situation was presented in which the platoon point met a hostile mounted point and the platoon met an enemy cavalry platoon. Quick decisions were required and proper actions and tactical dispositions generally resulted. The terrain was ideal, but in some cases



the attack lacked a bit the high speed at the charge which is desirable. The enemy here was represented by mounted troopers in white uniforms. Decisions and actions were satisfactory.

#### **Dismounted Combat**

At Control Point 7 the platoon leader was met by special umpires representing the troop commander and a squadron staff officer to the latter the leader was required to make an oral report covering the result of his reconnaissance. The umpire representing his troop commander then presented a tactical situation in which the platoon was relieved from its reconnaissance mission and was given an attack mission as part of the troop, which was to attack at once, dismounted, a hostile troop which had crossed Franklin Mountains thru Fusselman Canyon and was then holding a dismounted firing line on the Castner Range. The platoon objectives and disposition of led horses were covered in orders.

The platoon was rated on both fire effect and the actions and orders of platoon leader and non-commissioned officers. Two groups of twenty targets were used and the platoon was required to make two advances, then switch the fire toward a flank. Specified casualties, including the leader and one corporal, were ruled out at set times.

As fire effect here was rated entirely upon actual hits, every effort was made to have similar conditions for each platoon. The time of the fictitious troop attack was the same minute each day, to give each competing platoon the same position of the sun against the targets.

An interesting variation here was presented in the use of machine rifles. One leader placed both machine rifles on the supposedly interior flank of the platoon; this was believed unsatisfactory. Two others placed both machine rifles on the exterior flank, which was considered the best solution, and the fourth placed one machine rifle with each rifle squad.

The platoon which got the least hits on the targets opened fire with the sight setting of 500 yards at the actual range of about 625 yards and retained this error during two advances.

#### **The Conclusion**

From the position of the led horses, left mobile during the firing, the platoon marched back to its stables. At the finish it was inspected by the special march umpire, who noted all shortages in equipment, due to not having been taken out or being lost en route. The veterinary umpire concluded his rating on general care of animals en route, not covered by special umpires, and the leadership phase was ended.

#### **The Individual Phase**

The individual phase held on November 27th, included two courses; the first, a mounted course, to be taken by all members of platoons, and the second, a course to be covered dismounted by platoon leaders only,

The mounted course covered about five miles east and south of the



Fort Bliss cavalry drill field with the starting point at the crossing of the railroad spur with the Hueco Tanks Road. The course included twenty-one obstacles, as jumps, ditches and slides, seven pistol targets and six saber heads. The targets and heads were placed at surprise points along the course, as when coming up out of a canyon, or over a hill top, etc. The course was flagged, and had to be taken within thirty-five minutes by enlisted men and thirty minutes by lieutenants. All targets and heads had to be taken at full gallop, machine rifle men omitting saber heads.

The dismounted course, for lieutenants only, covered slightly more than two miles cross-country, and had to be covered within twenty-four minutes; the fastest time was nineteen minutes, plus, by one platoon leader.

No points were allotted the dismounted course, but disqualification would result for failure to finish; all leaders finished.

Instructions to judges for the mounted course were in considerable detail to insure strictness in rating.

One platoon leader failed to finish the mounted course, due to an accident occurring on the course to his mount, and the platoon lost the entire score allotted the leader for this phase, in accordance the general instructions covering such an event.

The mounted course was a very sporting one; to complete it troopers had to be well mounted on willing horses. Mounts during the leadership phase had to be ridden in the individual phase, with no replacements except as permitted for cause by the board.

#### **Scoring System**

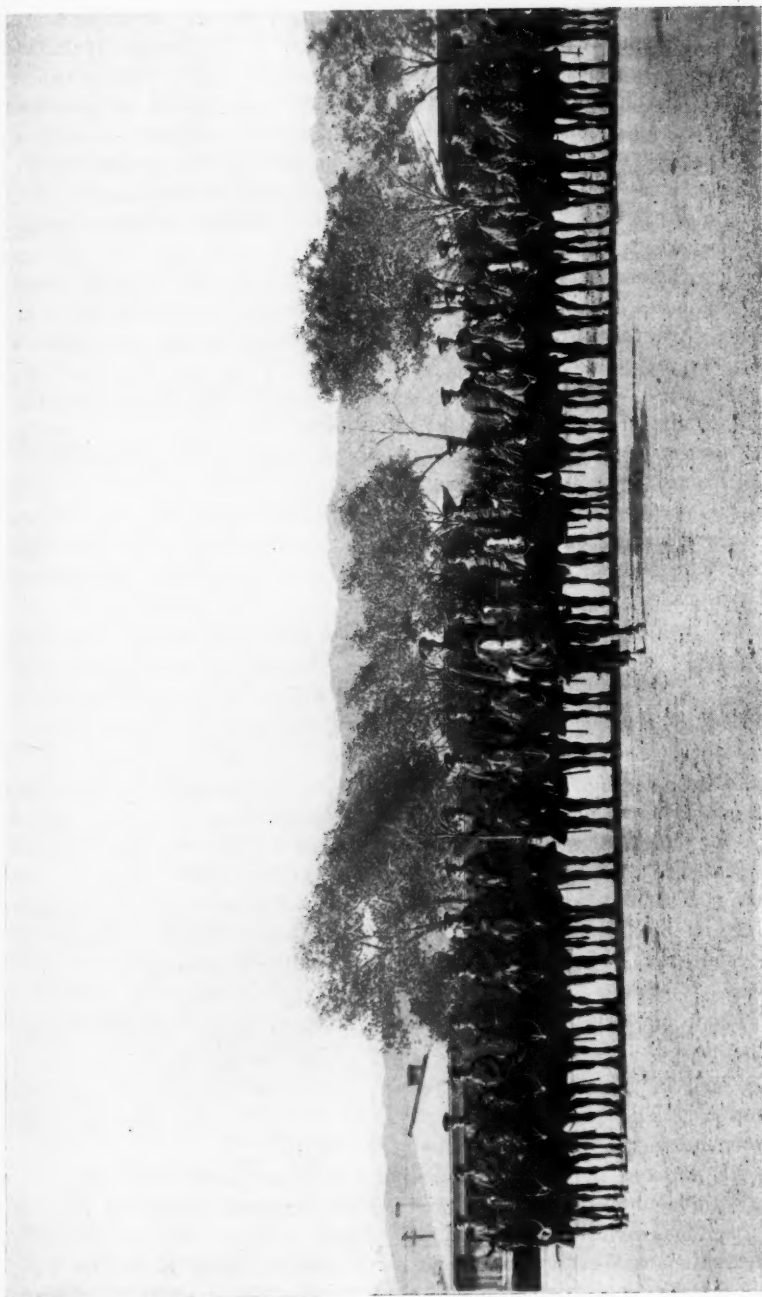
In considerable detail, cut and comment sheets were prepared for each special and platoon umpire and airplane observer. Score sheets were completed, signed by umpires, delivered to the recorder, checked by the board and audited by the Finance Officer, Fort Bliss. In all situations allotted much weight, at least two umpires were present and rating; in some situations there were four umpires. Selection of umpires was made with regard to obtaining impartiality in ratings.

#### **Comparison of Platoons**

Fortunately, perhaps, no one platoon was markedly superior to the others thruout the contest. The winning platoon led in the individual phase and in mounted combat, yet was lowest in two heavily-weighted situations. The platoon last in total score led in one important situation and in condition of animals at the finish.

All platoons showed good coaching and a satisfactory state of training, with mounts, enlisted men and leaders possessed of ability to meet the strenuous conditions imposed upon them.

Lieutenant Westphalanger and his platoon of Troop E, 8th Cavalry, could not be given greater praise than merely to state that their supe-



Winner of the 1928 Leadership Test for Small Units  
Platoon of Troop E, 8th Cavalry, Lieutenant Harry Phalanger Commanding

riority was fairly and definitely proved in a three-day contest with the best other three platoons at Fort Bliss.

The accompanying Table gives the itemized scores of each platoon.

Platoon Leader	Lt. West-phalanger, Troop E, 8th Cav.	Lieut. Rhodes, Troop B, 8th Cav.	Lieut. Harrold, Troop A, 7th Cav.	Lieut. Riggs, Troop E, 7th Cav.	Possible Score
<b>LEADERSHIP PHASE</b>					
Control Point 1, March, etc. ....	12.6665	12.5356	12.8599	12.3022	13
Defense against air ob- servation, between Control Points 2 and 3 Reconnaissance, etc., at Control Point 3, Can- utillo .....	2.7000	2.8999	2.8749	2.8999	3
Control Point 4: Special situation 1, Enemy patrol .....	9.6160	10.3100	10.3900	10.6400	11
Special situation 2, Re- connaissance of An- thony and bridge....	2.0000	2.0000	2.0000	2.0000	2
Special situation 3, Camping, etc.....	3.0000	2.1428	2.7142	1.8571	3
Control Point 5, Ar- mored Car (note 1)....	10.7458	11.1070	11.6666	11.3053	12
Defense against air observation south of Hitts Ranch.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Control Point 6, Mounted Combat.....	3.0000	2.8999	2.8999	2.8500	3
Control Point 7, Dismounted Combat....	11.1363	10.5268	10.9807	10.3650	12
Care of animals en route, noted by Platoon Um- pire .....	10.6080	10.3320	10.8216	8.5584	15
Final Inspection at Stable by Veterinary.....	1.80000	1.9000	2.0000	1.0000	2
<b>INDIVIDUAL PHASE</b>					
Lieutenants .....	3.6666	3.8225	3.8000	4.0000	4
Non-commissioned officers	6.4705	5.6862	(note 2)	5.6862	6.6666
Privates .....	3.8536	3.7560	3.7073	3.7317	4
	8.6584	8.3425	8.3856	8.3281	9.3333
Total, individual phase	18.9825	17.7847	12.0929	17.7460	20
GRAND TOTAL.....	88.4217	88.2612	85.1007	85.5239	100

Note 1: The armored car situation was not scored, due to a polo accident to the umpire. The five points originally allotted this situation were added to the points for the individual phase.

Note 2: No score, as course was not completed, due to accident to officer's mount.

# "The Master's Eye Fatteth the Ox"

By MAJOR GROVE CULLUM, *Quartermaster Corps*

PERHAPS each of us, in looking back over his past, can single out one or more events or experiences, simple in themselves, that in retrospect, mark turning points in our lives; changes in thought or attitude that gave a new light to service—elevating it from a routine and perfunctory thing to a series of interesting problems. Analysis will disclose that in a majority of cases these rather insignificant events did nothing more than cause us to stop and think.

I recall with peculiar vividness one such event in my own life. In those happy ante-bellum days, when nothing was further removed from my thought than war, such an event occurred to me. By some chance or other I was given command of a troop of cavalry. Just prior to my turning this troop over to a captain who was returning to the regiment from a tour in Europe, an Inspector General arrived. He "skinned" me for insufficient bedding under the horses. Before this list of irregularities was returned for explanation and correction the captain had taken command of the troop. Consequently the Inspector's report was referred to him. He read it carefully, then, looking at me, said, "I see the troop was reported for insufficient bedding under the horses."

"Yes, sir, said, I, "and I should like to answer it, as I was in command of the troop at the time."

"Certainly you may," he replied in his kindly way, "but I'm just a bit curious as to what you are going to say."

"Oh, that's very simple. I shall state what we all know, that the bedding allowance is entirely inadequate."

"So that's your explanation? Well, I've heard that for many years. What I wonder is, what steps have you taken to see how far you can make the allowance go? What thought have you given the matter?"

At that moment I would have sold out cheap. I have felt guilty on several occasions, but never more so than at that moment. I was keenly aware of having let the stable sergeant and a careless stable police handle practically without direction so important a thing as the bedding of my horses.

Noting my confusion, the captain continued, "I didn't intend to embarrass you. I knew, of course, that you had given it no thought because, as a matter of fact, the allowance is ample if properly handled. I'll answer this communication and you come to me within the next few days with a plan for keeping a good, deep bed under the horses."

I did. The result was that thereafter our horses stood almost knee-deep in good, clean bedding. The methods used are of no importance.

Perhaps the same methods would not apply elsewhere. The principle applied was individual attention, each trooper being made to feel a personal responsibility for the bedding of his mount.

The same principle can be made to apply to forage. The conditions under which our troops serve vary as widely as conditions between Manila and Maine; the Mexican and the Canadian borders. The nature of the work they are called on to do varies within limits equally as wide. Hence, it is obvious that no schedule for feeding animals can be devised that will be applicable to all cases. Each case presents a nice problem.

The object of this article is to emphasize the necessity for each organization commander to eliminate careless routine and substitute therefor individual attention to the particular needs of each animal pertaining to his organization.

There are two phases to this forage problem. First is the question of procurement. This phase is primarily a function of the Quartermaster Corps. Economical upkeep of the mounted service demands that the Quartermaster Corps buy and issue good forage at the lowest possible cost; that each dollar expended procure as nearly as possible one dollar's worth of forage. This we are attempting to do by wide competition in bidding. Also, we are building up in the military service a corps of expert forage inspectors.

The second phase is the proper utilization of forage on the part of organization commanders. This is a more important matter than is commonly realized, for while the procurement of forage is a Quartermaster Corps function, the choice of forage, the proportions of hay and grain in the ration, variations in weight and components of the ration—all within certain limits, mainly of cost—are the prerogative of the commanding officer. Upon the judgment and initiative shown by the commander in the exercise of *his* functions with respect to the ration will largely depend the condition and efficiency of his animals. Army regulations and Quartermaster Corps instructions to purchasing officers have alike been framed with a view to affording as much latitude to commanding officers in the selection of feeds as is compatible with economical purchase and issue. These regulations should be carefully studied and their provisions freely made use of. There is no reason why, under present regulations, Army animals should not be well and properly nourished, and it is strictly up to commanding officers of mounted troops to see that they are so nourished.

From my contacts with organization commanders in the past four or five years I am convinced that a large number of them are not thoroughly cognizant of their rights under the regulations.

This belief is confirmed by a statement recently made to me by a general officer commanding one of our largest mounted organizations.

He stated in effect that in taking over his command he noted that generally the animals were in bad condition. His first efforts to correct this fault were met by the excuse that the forage ration was inadequate; but, on checking up, it was discovered that unit commanders had been reporting a surplus of forage. Hence, it would appear that many of these commanders were not acquainted with forage conditions in their own stables. Members of the mounted service should appreciate the necessity of maintaining those services, so far as animal power is concerned, at the highest state of efficiency, if the employment of animal power in the combatant arms is to be justified in the face of the rapid development of mechanical means of transportation. Careful and continuous attention to every detail of operation is the price of efficient machinery; the animal mechanism will repay like attention to its care. But a routine and perfunctory handling of animal-equipped organizations can have but one result—a reinforcement of the arguments of those who maintain that better transportation can be found than that of badly cared for and poorly conditioned animals.

Surely, no one should appreciate more keenly than the officers of our mounted branches that the two principal assets of any fighting organization are fire power and mobility; that the reason for the existence of the Cavalry especially is its superior mobility; and that mobility depends on the class and the condition of its animals. These officers, through constructive criticism, exert at least an indirect influence on the type of animals furnished. For the condition of the animals they have practically all the responsibility. And here I should like to state that it is my conviction that a mediocre animal in the hands of an expert horse master will render far more effective service than a splendid one in the hands of a tyro. I can recall many concrete examples of this. One case in particular I consider well worth relating. In a carload of remounts shipped to a cavalry regiment at Fort Clark, Texas, were two mediocre remounts which fell into the hands of a real horseman. One of these particularly was assuredly not better than an average trooper's mount, yet under the skillful handling of his master, this horse made history. He is known all over the country, having won in competition against large fields in some of the most important show rings of the country.

As stated previously in this article, organization commanders can exert an influence on the class and quality of forage furnished. This accomplished, proper stable management demands that it be fed at proper intervals, in correct amounts and that the food actually go into the horse's stomach and not onto the floors of the stalls where it is trampled under foot and consumed by the rats. "Poor as a church mouse" is proverbial. Let us see to it that "fat as a stable rat" does not become equally descriptive of the opposite condition.



It is my conviction that our present G. I. feed boxes, so prevalent in Army stables, are a prolific source of waste. Who has not seen a greedy horse ram his nose to the bottom of a deep feed and throw a large portion of his grain on the floor of the stall. There are many ways of correcting this. One is by the installation of longer and wider feed boxes so that the feed is not bunched in a deep pile. At Fort Reno, Oklohoma, we constructed feed boxes about twenty inches long, ten wide and ten deep. Passing through these boxes from side to side were two half-inch rods placed about three inches from the top and spaced approximately six and a half inches apart. The horse could easily put his nose down into the box, but was prevented by the rods from throwing out the grain. Dry bran fed with each feed of oats prevents the horse from bolting his grain. He cannot swallow dry bran, which imposes on him the necessity of masticating his food. These are merely suggestions. There are many other ways of accomplishing the same purpose.

There has existed in the service for many years a profound prejudice against the feeding of alfalfa. It was my privilege to be with the Army Polo Squad at Mitchel Field, Long Island, for a short time last summer and at that time I frequently discussed the question of feeds and feeding with Mr. Nelson, who was in charge of the Argentine ponies. His complaint seemed to be that he was unable to get a sufficient quantity of good alfalfa hay. He stated that in the Argentine their ponies mature to the training point with practically no other feed, and that this ration was continued during the period of preliminary training. It is also a noteworthy fact that some of the most successful trainers on the track today include alfalfa as a part of their forage ration.

In talking with Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, Sr., I was surprised to learn that the maximum grain ration authorized in his stable was eight pounds per day. The international polo ponies of Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., were fed in this stable, together with the successful and well-known steeplechaser *Bangle*. This is somewhat of a contrast with the daily twelve pounds authorized in the army. Of course, the difference in the grain ration does not offer a fair comparison, since the horses in Mr. Hitchcock's stable are furnished with palatable and nutritious grass mixtures, in some cases as much as thirty pounds a day. The strenuous demands made upon these animals, as contrasted with the daily routine of the average army horse suggests but one conclusion, namely, that the hay or roughage component of a horse's ration is vitally important.

A captain of Field Artillery told me that on taking over a battery and finding the horses in unsatisfactory condition he watched the feeding routine in vogue. The horses were in tie stalls, two to a stall, each with his own grain box, but a common manger extending across the front



of the stall. He noted the stable gang, when feeding the hay, simply broke the bales in two and, without shaking it up, threw approximately a half bale in the center of the manger. The first horse to reach it would pull it over to his end of the manger as it was still more or less compressed. He noted also that the horse, in his efforts to pull out a part of the bale, would frequently lift it out of the manger and drop it under his feet where it was trampled into the bedding and partially wasted. The other horse would pass the night with what bedding he could reach. This organization commander, being interested in the condition of his animals, put into effect a new stable routine which resulted in all the hay being shaken out on canvass and placed in the mangers in such manner that each horse could get his share. The immediate result of the new routine was a marked improvement in the condition of the animals.

Now as to water. Some of the most eminent physicians tell us that our failure to consume a proper amount of water is a prolific cause of human ailments, resulting in premature age and general breakdown. I have seen many army animals suffering from lack of water, in stables provided with ample watering facilities. All that was needed was a bit of human interest and attention. I have seen animals belonging to organizations kept in sweltering stables at night with no water in their stalls; with the arrival of the hot morning sun these same animals are tied out and stand most of the day on a picket line in the broiling sun. Would it not be better to turn them out at night when the corrals are cool and tie them in the stables during the day where they have some protection from flies and sun? Just a little experimentation along this line will prove at most army posts that during the hot season the stables are relatively hot at night and the corrals are cool; that during the day conditions are reversed.

Exercise is another basic factor in the conditioning of animals. It is a common knowledge that a muscle not used shrinks, withers away—in a word, atrophies. Why is this so? Is it not that the muscle cell cannot absorb food excepting when contracting and expanding? The two great considerations in the maintenance of health in any living organism are alimentation and elimination. Not only does exercise assist in alimentation but stimulates elimination as well.

In this discussion I have avoided deliberately all reference to fixed schedules of feeding and tables of food contents. Those whose interest prompts them can find these in many standard works on the subject of feeds and feeding. The important thing is that each animal in the organization shall pass at least once a day under the sympathetic and discerning eye of at least one of the officers. If the animal presents a staring coat and tucked up flank; if deep creases separate his muscles or his manner is abnormal, he is fairly shrieking for help which no horseman will deny him.

# FALL HORSE SHOWS

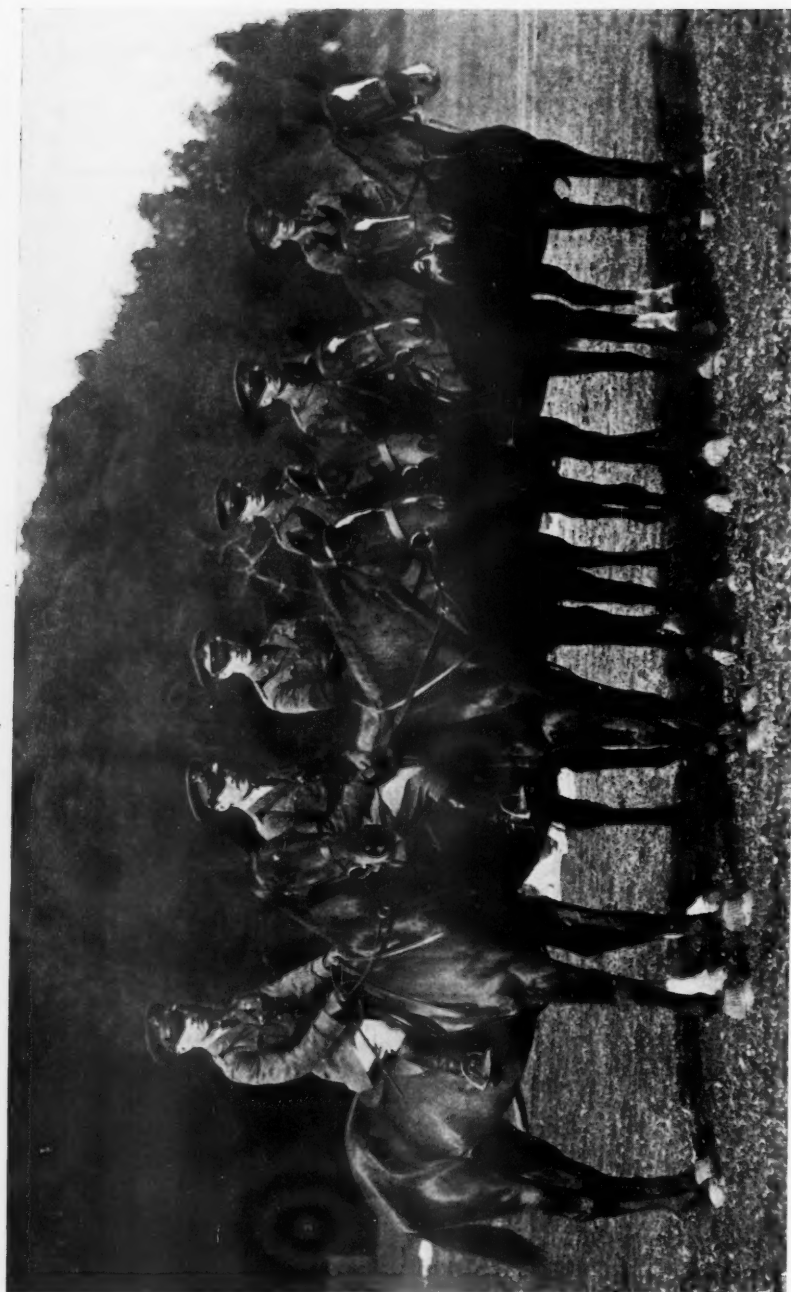
## The Army Horse Show Team at the National

THE participation of the U. S. Army Team at the National Horse Show was an outstanding success. It won equally in military, hunter, and jumping classes. The winnings included one championship, one reserve, twenty-one firsts, twenty-one seconds, fifteen thirds, and nine fourths. The above amounted to a total of 194 points out of a possible 394.

The Team was composed of Major H. D. Chamberlin, Cavalry (team captain); Major C. P. George, Field Artillery; Major A. W. Roffe, Cavalry; Captain W. B. Bradford, Cavalry; Captain R. C. Winchester, Cavalry, and Lieutenant E. Y. Argo, Field Artillery. Their mounts consisted of nineteen horses. Three of these were shown only as hunters and chargers; the remaining sixteen were used for jumper, hunter, and charger classes. With this number of jumping horses it was possible to keep certain ones in reserve for particular events. It was the clever way in which these reserve horses were used that largely accounted for the winning of such a large number of classes that were open to both civilian and military entries. The principal winner in these classes was Lieutenant Colonel Pierre Lorillard's *Buckaroo*. Very ably ridden by Captain W. B. Bradford, *Buckaroo* won an international jumping class, one open jumping class, the pen jump, the handy hunter stake and the Brooks-Bryce Foundation Challenge Cup.

From our point of view, the most interesting thing about the show is a comparison of the military teams. The foreign teams represented Germany, Poland, Holland, Canada, and Belgium. Each team consisted of three riders and six horses.

Anyone who saw the show will grant that our riders and horses were at least the equal of those from any other nation. It would be difficult to attempt to discuss the relative ability of the teams, as different nations have different ideas as to riding and training horses. However, there were two things that were very evident. The first was that all members of the U. S. Team rode in the same manner. This was also true of the Polish Team. On the other teams the manner of riding differed somewhat with the individuals. The second was the manner in which the horses had been trained to jump. The American horses jumped very much "in stride", and were allowed to make most of the decision as to how to take an obstacle. The other teams, in general, "placed" their horses at their jumps.



White World Photo

### The United States Army Horse Show Team at the National

Left to Right—Capt. R. C. Winchester on *St. Paul*, Capt. W. B. Bradford on *Jack Snipe*, Major Harry D. Chamberlin (team captain) on *Dick Waring*, Major C. P. George on *Solitaire*, Major A. W. Roffe on *Gedney*, and Lieut. E. Y. Argo on *Timber Cruiser*.

It would not be fair to foreign teams to compare total points or ribbons won. These teams were limited to six horses and the horses were selected with a view to being shown in jumping classes, especially the International Military Trophy. However, there were seven classes in which all teams had about an equal chance:

Class 145—Twice around the ring over a total of ten jumps, open to military and civilian entries.

Class 146—same as Class 145.

Class 152—Touch and out, open to military and civilian entries.

Class 156—Teams of three jumps owned by one exhibitor, open to military and civilian entries, over the International Course.

Class 167—Military jumping over the International Course.

Class 168—Same as Class 167.

Class 170—International Military Trophy for teams of three over the International Course.

The above seven classes resulted as follows:

Class 145—Won by the United States.

Class 147—Won by Germany.

Class 152—Won by Poland

Class 156—Won by the United States.

Class 167—Won by the United States.

Class 168—Won by Germany.

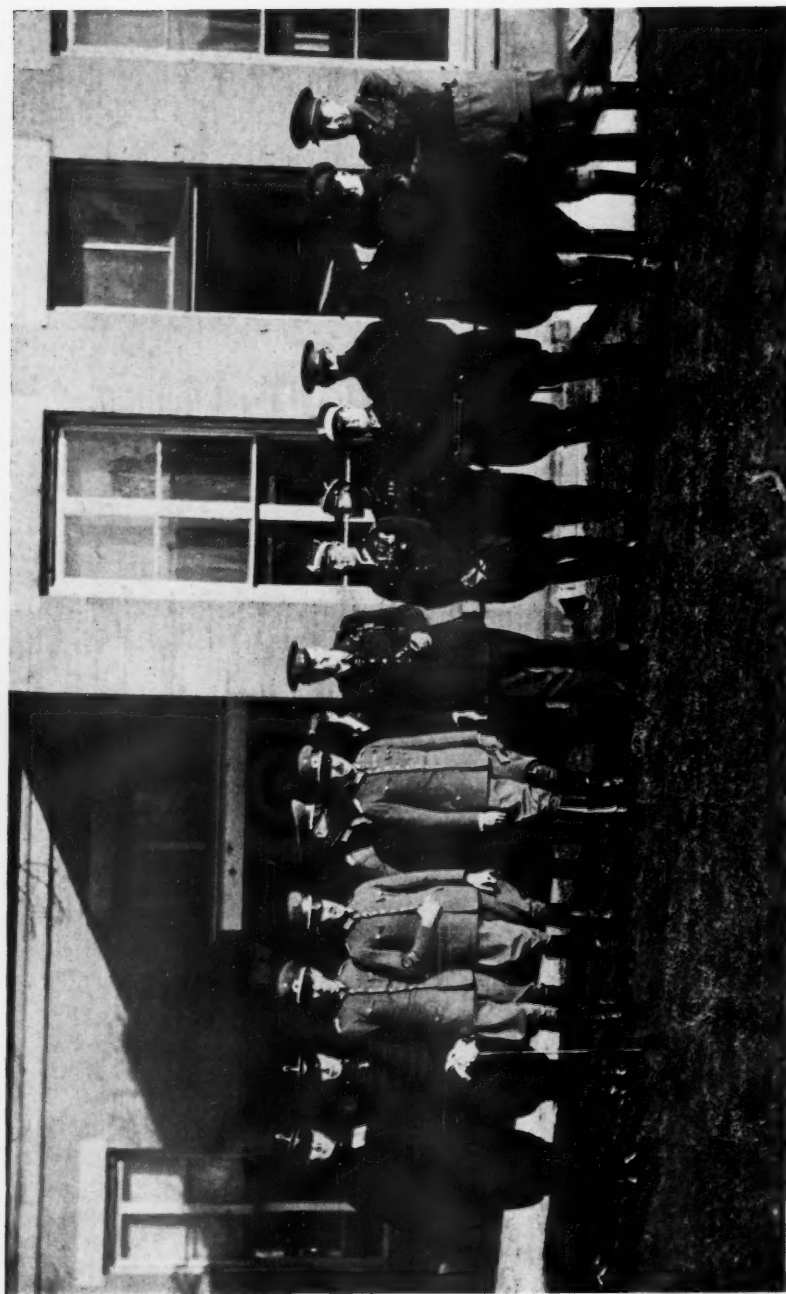
Class 170—Won by Germany.

There were many other jumping classes, but they were for especially prepared horses, and in some of these classes certain foreign teams did not compete.

The climax of the International jumping came with the competition for the International Military Trophy. The amount of interest was shown by the fact that 17,000 spectators crowded the Garden. Among this number were 3,000 Poles who had come from Chicago to help cheer their team to victory. The Class resulted as follows:

1. Germany .....	9	faults
2. United States.....	9½	faults
3. Poland .....	9½	faults
4. Canada .....	11	faults
5. Belgium .....	12	faults
6. Holland .....	12½	faults

The United States team was second after a jump off with Poland. The team representing the United States consisted of Lieutenant Argo on *Miss America*, Major Chamberlin on *Dick Waring*, and Captain Bradford on *Joe Aleshire*. *Miss America* was the first American horse to jump. She had three tips and one front knockdown for a total of five and one-half faults; *Dick Waring* jumped second with no faults. This was the only



Wide World Photo

**Major General Ely (center) Receives the Foreign Teams at Governor's Island**  
Teams, from left to right, represented: Holland, Germany, Poland, Canada and Belgium

clean performance in the class. He was given a faultless ride by Major Chamberlin, in what was the outstanding individual performance of the show; outstanding for both horse and rider. *Joe Aleshire* was the last



#### **The Polish Army Team**

**Left to Right—Capt. Michael Antoniewicz, Lieut. Col.  
Baron Carol de Rommel and Lieut. Zgorzelski**

horse, with a front knockdown, four faults. In the jump off the United States made seven faults to twelve for Poland.

It is doubtful if the National Horse Show will ever see such a close finish. To have six teams within three and a half points of each other speaks for itself as to the keenness of the competition.

At the close of the show the Army team found itself in possession of the following ribbons: Championships, one; Reserve, one; Firsts, twenty-one; Seconds, twenty-one; Thirds, fifteen; Fourths, nine.

On succeeding pages will be found a tabulated summary of entries and results.

Riders:	Major Chamberlain	Major George	Major Roffe	Captain Bradford	Captain Winchester	Lieutenant Argo
Mounts:	<i>Nigra</i> <i>George Williams</i> <i>Dick Waring</i>	<i>Solitaire</i> <i>Beauty</i>	<i>Gedney</i> <i>Huron Girl</i>	<i>Joe Aleshire</i> <i>Proctor</i> <i>Buckaroo</i> <i>Jack Snipe</i>	<i>Saint Paul</i> <i>Tanbark</i> <i>The Flirt</i>	<i>Wop</i> <i>Timber Cruiser</i> <i>Miss America</i> <i>Gay Lady</i>
Class	Event	Place	Horse	No. of Army Entries	No. of Total Entries	Total Possible Points
123	Green Hunters (middle weight)	First	<i>Solitaire</i>	3	10	4
129	Qualified Hunters (middle weight)	Second	<i>Saint Paul</i>			
		Third	<i>George Williams</i>	3	13	9
167	Polish International Cup	First	<i>Buckaroo</i>	12	52	10
		Second	<i>Tanbark</i>			
		Fourth	<i>Miss America</i>			
135	Hunters	First	<i>George Williams</i>	4	16	10
		Second	<i>Solitaire</i>			
		Third	<i>Saint Paul</i>			
		Fourth	<i>Gedney</i>			
150	The Pen Jump	First	<i>Buckaroo</i>	5	40	10
		Third	<i>Gedney</i>			
145	Jumpers, Course C	First	<i>Buckaroo</i>	2	83	10
		Second	<i>Timber Cruiser</i>			
147	Pairs of Jumpers	First	<i>Tanbark and Buckaroo</i>	3	18	9
		Third	<i>Timber Cruiser and George Williams</i>			
165	Squadron "A" Challenge Cup	First	<i>Gay Lady</i>	5	11	7
		Second	<i>Hindustan</i>			
126	Half Breed Green or Qualified Hunters	First	<i>George Williams</i>	6	26	10
		Second	<i>Solitaire</i>			
		Fourth	<i>Gedney</i>			
156	Teams of Three Jumpers Westchester Cup	First	<i>Dick Waring</i>	2	14	7
			<i>Miss America</i>			
			<i>Joe Aleshire</i>			

## FIRST DAY—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8

## SECOND DAY—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9



162	Officers' Chargers	Second Third	<i>George Williams</i> <i>Solitaire</i>	7	34	10	5
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## THIRD DAY—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10

132	Ladies' Qualified Hunter	Third	<i>George Williams</i>	2	21	7	2
136	Ladies' Hunter for Townsend Memorial Cup	First	<i>Proctor</i>	2	14	7	4
168	International Military Stake	Second	<i>Jack Snipe</i>	3	33	9	3
163	Officers' Mounts International	First	<i>Solitaire</i>				
		Second	<i>Gedney</i>	8	23	10	10
		Third	<i>George Williams</i>				
		Fourth	<i>Gay Lady</i>				
153	Scurry Stake	Second	<i>Proctor</i>	4	57	10	3

## FOURTH DAY—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12

161	Troopers' Mounts	Second Third Fourth	<i>Solitaire</i> <i>Gay Lady</i> <i>Gedney</i>	6	18	10	6
121	Horses Suitable to become Hunters	Third	<i>Solitaire</i>	3	13	9	2
166	Charles L. Scott Challenge Cup for Private Owned Mounts	First	<i>The Flirt</i>	5	12	7	4
144	Jumpers over Course "A"	First Fourth	<i>Huron Girl</i> <i>George Williams</i>	3	37	9	5
98	Road Hack	Fourth	<i>Solitaire</i>	2	6	7	1
137	Hunt Teams	Second	<i>Proctor</i> <i>George Williams</i> <i>Saint Paul</i>	1	9	4	3
155	Brooks-Bryce International Cup Olympia Course	First Second	<i>Buckaroo</i> <i>The Wop</i>	2	35	7	7
169	Pairs of International Officers' Jumpers	Second Fourth	<i>Proctor</i> <i>George Williams</i> <i>Popover</i> <i>Tanbark</i>	3	19	3	4



The German Team, Members of Which Won the International Military Trophy  
Left to Right—Baron von Barnekow, Baron von Flotow, Lieutenant Schmalz, Baron von Nagel

Wilde World Photo

# FALL HORSE SHOWS

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## FIFTH DAY—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13

Class	Event	Place	Horse	No. of Army Entries	No. of Total Entries	Total Possible Points	Total Army Points
154	Handy Hunters Stakes	First..... Fourth.....	Buckaroo Tanbark.....	6	41	10	5
149	Five Foot Class	First..... Third.....	Jack Snipe Timber Cruiser	5	46	10	6
170	International Military Trophy	Second.....	Dick Waring Joe Aleshire Miss America	1	6	4	3
164	Bowman Challenge Cup	First..... Second.....	Solitaire George Williams	7	10	7	7
140	Thousand Dollar Hunters Stakes	First..... Second..... Third..... Fourth.....	Proctor George Williams Gedney Huron Girl	4	36	10	10

## SIXTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14

152	"The Spur" Cup Touch and Out for Jumpers	Second.....	The Flirt	6	85	10	3
143	Championship Hunters Middleweight	First..... Second.....	Proctor George Williams	2	7	7	7
134	Corinthian Hunter	First.....	Proctor	5	38	10	4
157	Thousand Dollar Stake for Jumpers	First..... Second..... Third.....	The Flirt Buckaroo Miss America	3	24	15	15
148	Three Hunters or Jumpers owned by one Exhibitor	First.....	U. S. Horse Show Team	2	14	7	7
151	The Commodore Cup Triple Bar, for Hunters and Jumpers	Second.....	U. S. Horse Show Team	4	39	10	
89	Saddle Horses, Thoroughbred Type	Second..... Third.....	George Williams Gedney	2	6	7	4
Aggregate				.....	.....	394	194

### The Royal Winter Fair Horse Show, Toronto, Canada

By CAPTAIN W. B. BRADFORD, 9th Cavalry

**A**FTER the close of the National Horse Show in New York, the Army Horse Show team received permission to attend the Royal Winter Fair Horse Show in Toronto, from November 21st to 29th, inclusive. With the exception of Captain R. I. Winchester, who had been injured in New York and who was in hospital at Fort Jay, the team arrived in Toronto a few days before the opening of the show.

Very cold, wet weather greeted us, but the exercising and preparation of horses was carried out satisfactorily, and the opening night found the team in fit condition. The assignment of horses was as in New York, but will be indicated again: Major H. D. Chamberlin, team captain, *Dick Waring*, *George Williams*; Major C. P. George, *Nigra*, *St. Paul*, *Beauty* and *Gay Lady*; Major A. W. Roffe, *Tan Bark*, *Gedney* and *Huron Girl*; Captain W. B. Bradford, *Joe Aleshire*, *Buckaroo*, *Jack Snipe*, *Proctor*; Lieutenant E. Y. Argo, *The Wop*, *Timber-Cruiser*, *Miss America*.

A resume of the classes entered and results obtained follows:

Wednesday Evening, November 21st: Class 100, Open Jumping—In this class there were more than one hundred and twenty entries.

1. *Buckaroo*
2. *Timber Cruiser*
4. *Tan Bark*

Class 78: Officers' Chargers.—Nine entries.

1. *George Williams*
2. *Proctor*
3. *The Canadian Team*
4. *Gay Lady*

Special International Team Class for Officers—This was a special class carried on the program for the Canadian and U. S. Army teams. It consisted of teams of three jumpers over the Olympia course. Teams were to jump on three separate nights during the show, and that team with the least total score was to be declared the winner of the International Challenge Cup. Results for the first night were:

1. United States Army—6 points.  
*Dick Waring*  
*Joe Aleshire*  
*Miss America*
2. Canadian Army—8½ points.  
*Bucephalus* (Major Timmis)  
*Golden Gleam* (Captain Bate)  
*Sergeant Murphy* (Captain Hammond)

Thursday Evening, November 22nd: Class 84, Green Middle Weight

Hunter—Our only entries were *Gay Lady* and *Huron Girl*. The former placed fifth.

Class 102: Officer's Performance over the Olympia Course—Thirty-five entries. The American team gained five clean performances with seven entries (our best record over this course), and the Canadians' one. In the jump off, results were:

1. Canada—perfect score
2. *Joe Aleshire*—1½ point off
3. *Dick Waring*—1 point off
4. *Jack Snipe*—1½ point off
5. *Nigra*—2 points off

Friday Evening, November 23rd: Class 107, Touch and Out—Seventy entries. Only three U. S.

1. Captain Bate Canadian Army
2. A civilian entry
3. *Tan Bark* (U. S.)
4. *Joe Aleshire* (U. S.)
5. Captain Bate, Canadian Army

Saturday Evening, November 24th: Class 95, the Corinthian Class and Class 96, Hunt Teams:

In neither of these classes did we succeed in placing. Our performance in the Hunt Team was poor. There was little chance for us to gain recognition without a perfect score. In the Corinthian Class, both *George Williams* and *Proctor* went beautifully. Their performances were among the best, if not the best, of the class, but among the numerous beautiful hunters of Canada they received scant consideration when the final awards were given.

Class 101: Pair of Jumpers.—The Army Team entered four pairs. Results were as follows:

1. *Dick Waring* and *Buckaroo*
2. A civilian entry
3. *Gedney* and *Timber Cruiser*
4. *Proctor* and *Huron Girl*

Monday Evening, November 26: Class 87, Open Middleweight Hunters:

3. *George Williams*
4. *Proctor*

Special Class—International Officer's Teams:

1. United States Army—7½ points—total, 13½  
*Dick Waring*  
*Joe Aleshire*  
*Nigra*

2. Canadian Army—7½ points, total, 16

*Bucephalus*

*Sergeant Murphy*

*Golden Gleam*

Class 99—The Stillman Hunter Stake:

*Proctor* and *George Williams* were the only Army Team entries. They both performed perfectly and were called back for conformation judging but failed to place.

Tuesday, Evening, November 27: Class 105, The Jumper Stake (Olympia Course).—Seventy-one entries:

1. *Jack Snipe*

2. *Buckaroo*

3. *Miss America*

5. *Dick Waring*. (Tied for third place but withdrawn to save his strength for the International Team Class.)

Class 98—International Challenge Cup. Hunter, any weight. Forty-five entries. Special unknown course:

3. *Proctor*

4. *George Williams*

Wednesday Evening, November 28th: Class 91—Ladies' Hunters (only class of day):

6. *Proctor* (ridden by Miss Lanier).

Thursday Evening, November 29th: Class 106—The Ellsworth Jumping Stake. Forty-six entries.

1. *Civilian entry*

2. *Jack Snipe*

5. *Miss America*

Special Class. Finals of International Officers' Teams.

		<i>Total</i>
1. United States Army	5 points	18½
<i>Dick Waring</i>		
<i>Joe Aleshire</i>		
<i>Nigra</i>		
2. Canadian Army	3½ points	19½
<i>Bucephalus</i>		
<i>Sergeant Murphy</i>		
<i>Luicifer</i>		

Except for the high jump, in which the army teams were not entered, the International Team Challenge Class was the final event of the week.

Our experiences in Canada were of the pleasantest. The officials of the show and the people of Toronto were always cordial and especially thoughtful as to our entertainment. Lieutenant Colonel D. B. Bowie, D. S. O., commanding the Royal Canadian Dragoons, and the



officers of his regiment, were most gratifyingly hospitable. They very kindly offered their riding hall for the schooling of our horses every day of the show, thus materially assisting us in the preparation for our classes. Their Mess and Club at Stanley Barracks, which is just adjacent to the Fair Grounds, was thrown open to the members of the U. S. Team, and we were entertained there delightfully on several different occasions. I feel sure that lasting friendships were made and that there was real and mutual regret on the part of all of us when it became necessary to part.

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### El Paso-First Cavalry Division Horse Show

By CAPTAIN R. E. S. WILLIAMSON, *Cavalry*

EARLY in the summer that valiant ally of the Cavalry, the Air Corps, paved the way for what was destined to be the most pretentious horse show ever held in the southwest, by transporting to Fort Bliss representatives from all the units of the far flung domain of the First Cavalry Division. The horse sense of Marfa, Clark and McIntosh was combined with that of Fort Bliss under the guiding hand of Lieutenant Colonel Joyce, Cavalry, Director of the 1928 Horse Show, to draw up specifications of the classes and to frame the rules and regulations of the coming show. The Committee completed its labors after several days of deliberation, and the foreign members again took to the air with a sigh of relief after the "unusual" heat of a Fort Bliss summer.

#### Preparations

Work was at once started to prepare the show ring, construct jumps, and to complete all the details incident to the big show. At the same time the various horse show representatives labored strenuously to prepare their respective regiments to put up stiff competition in the arena.

By the end of September three carloads of horses had arrived from the 5th Cavalry at Fort Clark, Texas, and two from the 1st Cavalry at Camp Marfa. On October 10th, the day set for the endurance phase of the Three Day Event and the preliminary judging for conformation, teams from the 10th Cavalry at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, and from the 8th Engineer Battalion (mounted) at Fort McIntosh, Texas, were present to offer worthy opposition to the local representations from the 7th Cavalry, the 8th Cavalry, the 82d Field Artillery Battalion (horse), and the Division Special Troops. Visiting personnel came by air, truck, train, motor, and Ford. Those possessing a family brought them along "to watch Papa ride," and they were billeted comfortably, we hope, in vacant sets of officers' quarters on the post.

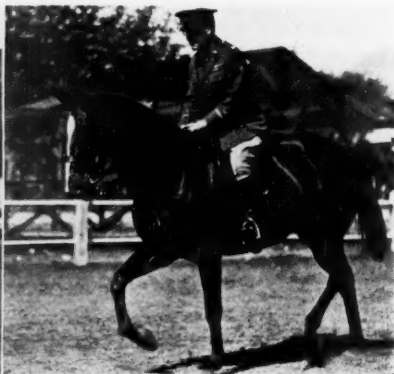
The number of entries was impressive, twelve hundred and ninety-two to be exact. There were forty-six classes to be judged. As a re-

sult, it was necessary to follow the expedient, first employed by the greatest of all showmen, Mr. P. T. Barnum, of having three rings operating simultaneously. There was a main ring (Howze Stadium), a preliminary jumping ring, and an outside ring. The "Time Table" was a work of art of which any railroad company might well be proud. Nevertheless, distracted horse show representatives from the several regiments were at a loss as to how the same horse was to be shown in three different classes at the same time. The representative of the 8th Engineers, with the aid of a slide rule, constructed a graph for the use of his team. In spite of the difficulty, however, the situation was met by individual adjustments on the part of ringmasters and horse show representatives so that the show, during the entire three days, ran absolutely to the minute as previously scheduled.

The turf in the main ring was in splendid condition, and visiting officers from branches other than the cavalry agreed that it would make an excellent golf green. The boxes were tastefully decorated and, in



*Lipan Lad, Major Tillson Up*



*Peg Midale, Lt. Col. Joyce Up*

many cases, had rugs on the floor as a result of some head of the house being absent at a bridge party on the afternoon that the wagons drew equipment from the officers' line. The mountains in the background completed a setting that could hardly be surpassed. A loud speaker was installed in the arena, replacing the old-fashioned megaphone and conserving the lung power of the official announcer, Major Paul R. Davison, 7th Cavalry. That officer rendered invaluable service throughout the show, his only serious error being the announcement that a certain piece of plate was a "soup toaster."

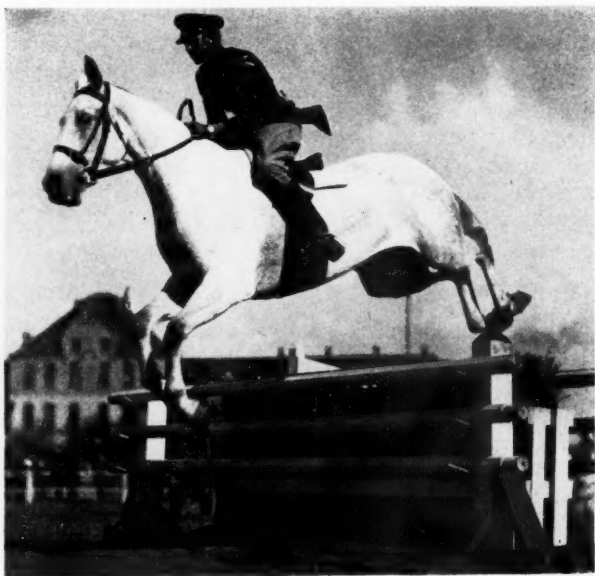
### Judges

Prominent among the judges who acted most competently throughout were: Brigadier General Walter C. Short, just returned from the

Olympic Games at Amsterdam where he was Manager of the American Equestrian Team; Colonel Henry C. Whitehead, former Chief of the Remount Service; Major C. P. George, a member of this year's Olympic Team; and Mr. Richard S. Waring, an acknowledged authority and judge of polo ponies. Lieutenant Colonel John Cocke, Major Arthur H. Wilson, and Major George Dillman, all of the First Cavalry Division, completed the roster of judges. It is a monument to the ability of these gentlemen that not a single protest was lodged officially during the entire show, nor was an unofficial protest heard,—even in the ladies' classes.

#### Outstanding Performers

The quality of the exhibits may be estimated by a consideration of a few of the outstanding horses of the show. Among these stands out



Garry Owen, Lieutenant Riggs Up

*Peg Midale*, that magnificent registered thoroughbred Irish mare, imported from England and owned by Lieutenant Colonel Kenyon A. Joyce, Division Special Troops. *Peg Midale*, with ribbons from the Olympia in London, had been hunted for two seasons by Colonel Joyce with the Bicester Fox Hounds in England. She is by *Sunningdale* out of *Milady*. She featured at the Fort Bliss Show by placing second in the Officers' Chargers, Officers' Private Mounts, and Ladies' Hunters, won the Lightweight Hunter Class, was an outstanding performer on the winning Hunt

Team, and was declared the Hunter Champion of the Show. Another consistent winner was the beautiful *Silver Stockings*, owned by Lieutenant Colonel Stanley Koch, 10th Cavalry. This mare won the Officers' Chargers, placed third in the Officers' Private Mounts, second in the Road Hacks, won the Suitable to Become Polo Mounts and the Polo Pony Championship of the Show. *Latona*, the handsome bay mare owned by Colonel Conrad S. Babcock, 1st Cavalry, won the Officers' Private Mounts and the Ladies' Hunters. *Lipan Lad*, a promising four-year-old, owned by Major John C. F. Tillson, 8th Cavalry, placed third in the Officers' Chargers, fourth in the Officers' Private Mounts, won the Novice Hunters, and took second in the Lightweight Hunters. That grand old gelding, *Garry Owen*, pride of the 7th Cavalry and winner of twenty-four ribbons last season in Eastern shows, placed fourth in the Ladies' Hunters, won the Middle and Heavyweight Hunters and the Reserve Hunter Championship. In addition this gallant war horse placed second in the Ladies' Jumpers, and was a stellar performer of the three horses that brought the Division Commander's Trophy to his regiment.

The conditions of Class 1, the Three Day Event for the American Remount Association Cup, followed very closely those of the Equestrian Championship of the Olympic Games, and consisted of three phases, as follows:

(1) Endurance Test. Three and a half miles on roads and paths at about nine miles per hour, two miles steeplechase over ten jumps at twenty miles per hour, seven miles on roads and paths at about nine miles per hour, four and a half miles across country over twenty obstacles at about seventeen miles per hour, one mile on roads and paths to finish at about eleven and a half miles per hour.

(2) Jumping in the Stadium over a figure of eight course.

(3) Schooling Test.

The endurance phase was held the day preceding the show. Sergeant Hartless, 8th Cavalry, riding *Buster*, received 38 points in credits and finished first in this phase with a score of 1438. The entire event was won by Lieutenant Curtis, 10th Cavalry, on *Trinidad*, with a score of 1942.75 out of a possible 2000. Lieutenant Bunby, 82d Field Artillery Battalion, on *Monocle*, was second. Sergeant Hartless on *Buster* was third, and Sergeant Witaski, 7th Cavalry, on *Andy Gump*, fourth.

### First Day

October 11th, the first day of the show, was ideal as to weather, and when the first class entered the ring at 9:00 A. M., the stands were already well filled with the more ardent of the enthusiasts. The two most interesting classes of the morning session were the Enlisted Men's Mounts and the Ladies' Hunters. In the former event, Sergeant Richter, Div. Hq. Troop, riding *Black Jack*, a veteran of the 1916 punitive Ex-

pedition, placed first out of forty-seven entries. In the latter class, Mrs. G. C. Charlton on *Latona* won the blue, and Mrs. P. B. Sancomb on *Peg Midale*, the red.

After the noon recess, the Polo Pony Stake Race furnished excitement, and the Bareback Jumping amusement to those who excused themselves early from the many luncheons on the post. The Stake Race was won by *Jimmie Brees*, Lieutenant Lipman, 8th Cavalry up, and the Bareback Jumping was won by *Cow Face* (isn't that a delicious name!) ridden by Sergeant Pearson, 10th Cavalry, who, unlike many of the forty-



**Private Evans, 1st Signal Troop, Winner of Recruit and Remount Class**

eight entries, remained "up" over all the jumps. The officers' Private Mounts, the Lightweight Hunters, Novice Jumpers, and Children's Ponies completed the day's program.

### **Second Day**

The weather man was again kind on October 12th,—but then the El Paso Chamber of Commerce advertises three hundred and sixty days of sunshine. The high lights of the morning session were the Novice Hunters, the Hunt Teams and the Recruit and Remount Class. In this last event thirty-one recruits received by the Cavalry Division since last

November, rode remounts just as new as they. Reminds one of that old Army story of the top sergeant's reply to the recruit's remark that he had never ridden before, "Well, that horse hasn't ever been ridden, so you can both start off together." This class was won by Private Evans, 1st Signal Troop, a boy of three months' service, who, after lunch, further distinguished himself by winning the open Touch and Out Class over a four foot course against one hundred and twenty-four officers, enlisted men and civilians.

Friday afternoon was full of interest, with the Officers' Chargers, the jumping phase of the Three Day Event, and the Ladies' Jumpers.



*Louie, Mrs. G. C. Charlton Up, Winning Ladies' Jumper Class*

The fair riders offered the keenest competition in the show, and before the winner could be determined, several jumpoffs over raised jumps were necessary. Mrs. Charlton of San Antonio, riding *Louie*, had to clear four feet seven inches before she was finally declared the winner. (It was four feet seven inches, too, because the writer put a stick to it.) Mrs. T. G. Hanson took second and third places on *Garry Owen* and *Apology*, respectively, both of the 7th Cavalry.



On Saturday, October 13th, amid escorts, roaring of cannon, ruffles and flourishes, Major General Charles P. Summerall, Chief of Staff of the Army, accompanied by Brigadier General Albert J. Bowley and Brigadier General V. H. Moseley attended the show. It is to General Moseley by the way, that so much credit is due for a really great horse show. The morning started with the Open Jumping Class, 125 entries, over a difficult four foot figure of eight course, some of the jumps with a six foot spread. Next came the Ladies' Saddle Horses, Heavy Polo Mounts, Middle and Heavyweight Hunters, and finally, the Handy Hunter Class over a very sporty course.

In the afternoon, the final session of the show, were held the Championship Classes and the Team Jumping, an event modeled after the King's Cup at Olympia. Teams of three officers representing their regiments, took the course twice, each officer jumping individually. This event aroused considerable interest on the part of the spectators, and intense rivalry on the part of the organizations represented in the ring, and when the 7th Cavalry team rode in to receive the Division Commander's Trophy, the band blared out "Garry Owen" to the skies, and every loyal son of Custer's Regiment flung his cap high in the air. It is sad that old Colonel Tommy Tompkins could not have been present to stroke his whiskers in pride.

Then came the Parade of Winners, every ribbon winner of the show grouped by organizations and wearing the coveted blue, red, yellow or white rosettes of silk. Single mounts came first, then horses in hand, then the artillery and wheeled transportation—all passed in review before the head of the country's land forces.

The closing event of the show was the awarding of the First Cavalry Brigade Trophy to Division Special Troops, a little bit of an outfit, but a group of horsemen who had won more points in the first five classes of the show than any of the five big cavalry regiments, artillery or engineers.

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#### Chattanooga-Fort Oglethorpe Horse Show

THE annual Chattanooga-Fort Oglethorpe Horse Show, held on October 19th and 20th, was by far the most successful one every held at Fort Oglethorpe, or in this section of the country. The horse show was watched with keen interest by a number of spectators who occupied boxes and manifested great enthusiasm in horses and horsemanship. The show was judged by Mr. William Woodward, of Lexington, Kentucky, a breeder of thoroughbred horses and a nationally known horseman, Colonel Harry N. Cootes, formerly of the Sixth Cavalry and himself a well known horseman, and Lieutenant Colonel John Barry, former director of the Department of Equitation at Fort Riley, Kansas. All of the judges were most profuse in their compliments as to the quality of the show.



The civilian friends of the Army in Chattanooga and the surrounding country assisted towards the success of the show in their contribution of many elaborate prizes, as well as financial help. Miss Loyal Roberts, daughter of the post commander, Colonel T. A. Roberts, won the Andrews Cup, a trophy which is presented yearly by Mr. Garnet Andrews, of Chattanooga, to the best lady rider. Miss Roberts also won the prize for the best trained mount to be ridden by a lady, riding the spirited hunter, *By Jingo*. An added feature to the horse show was a musical



Colonel T. A. Roberts and Mrs. C. H. Murphy in Class  
for Pairs of Three Gaited Saddle Horses

drill in which thirty of the young debutantes of Chattanooga and the Army set participated, togged in red hunting coats, white breeches and black hats. Mrs. R. E. Ireland, wife of Lieutenant R. E. Ireland, Sixth Cavalry, took the ladies jumping, riding *Stonewall Jackson*, a horse owned by Colonel VansAgnew. The show was spectacular and drew the largest crowd ever assembled at the post for a horse show. The officers jumping over a modified Olympic course, which jumps were four feet, was an excellent tribute to the horses and horsemanship of the Sixth Cavalry. Major William Nalle, Sixth Cavalry, was in charge of the horse show and to him goes most of the credit in making it the wonderful success as declared by all who witnessed it.

## TOPICS OF THE DAY

### Notice of Annual Meeting of the Cavalry Association

THE annual meeting of the Cavalry Association will be held at the Army and Navy Club in Washington, D. C., on the evening of January 31, 1929, at eight o'clock. In order to insure a quorum for the transaction of business, all active members are urged to fill out the proxy printed on page 138 of this issue and mail it to the secretary. The annual meeting is for the purpose of hearing the annual report of the Secretary-Treasurer, election of officers for the ensuing year, and such other business as may be brought before it. It is extremely important that sufficient proxies be sent in to enable the meeting to transact business.

OLIVER L. HAINES, *Major, Cavalry,*  
*Secretary-Treasurer.*

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### The Army Blues

THE Army has gone back to the blue uniforms. This much-discussed question has been decided by the Secretary of War, Honorable Dwight F. Davis, and all the pre-war blues added to the service olive-drab, whites and white mess jacket which have been the uniform clothing of the Army since 1917. The newly authorized uniforms include the dress, full dress, special evening dress and mess jacket, and for wear with any of the blues, the cape.

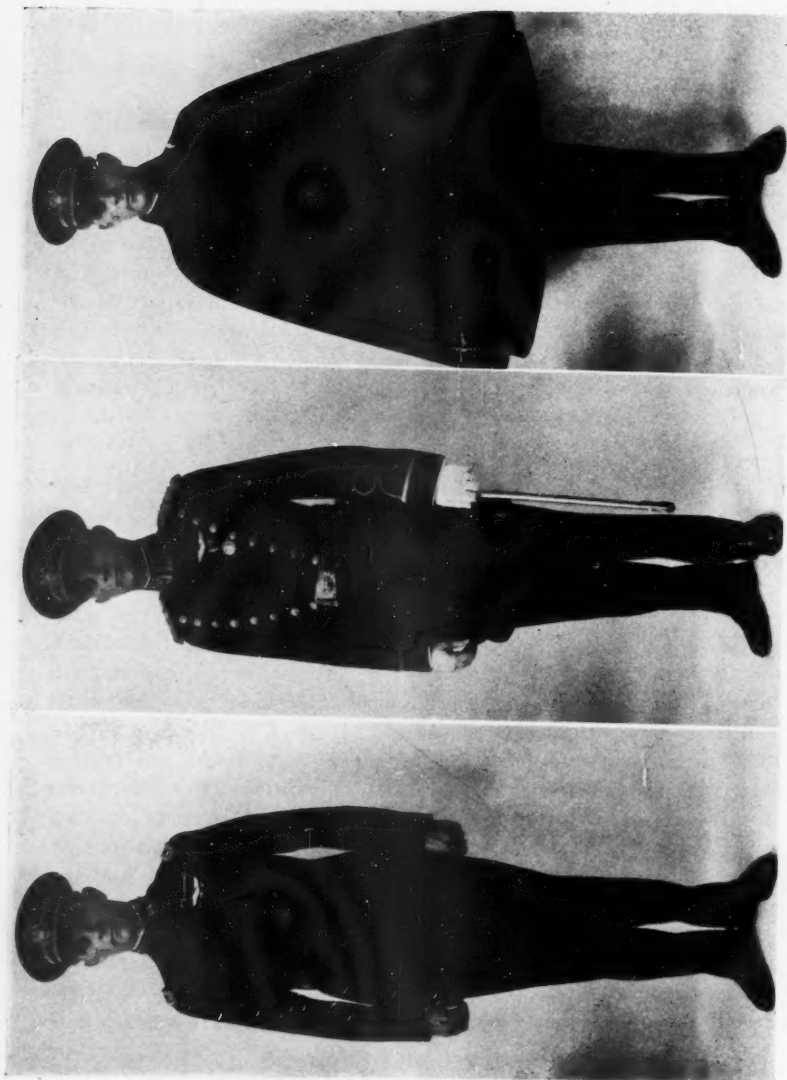
The procurement and wearing of the blue uniforms are entirely optional with the individual and at his own expense. For this reason the new regulations provide that the blues shall not be worn on occasions involving formations with troops. Present Army Regulations are being revised to conform to this new authorization.

Since many officers and men have joined the Army since the blues were an authorized article of wear, probably many are not acquainted with the various blue uniforms. It is hoped the following descriptions and accompanying illustrations will assist our readers in visualizing their military appearance under the new regulations.

#### *Description of Uniforms*

The only change at present made in the Special Regulations prescribing the uniform is to change the cap to the modern style.

The *dress* uniform consists of a single-breasted coat, of blue-black crepe or serge with a standing collar, trimmed with 1½-inch mohair



How the Well-Dressed Officer Appears in Blues

Left—Dress

Center—Full Dress

Right—Cape

braid with gold shoulder straps with insignia of rank embroidered thereon. The base of the shoulder strap is the color of the arm of the service of the wearer. With this coat, trousers or breeches of sky-blue are worn, the material of which is of doeskin with a stripe the color of the arm of the service. The cap is of a cloth to match the coat, with a black patent leather vizor and gold chin strap. The coat of arms of the United States is embroidered on the front of the cap.

The *full-dress* uniform consists of a double-breasted frock coat of blue-black cloth with a double row of gilt buttons on the front and standing collar trimmed with a double row of one-half-inch gold lace with cross-grained silk, the color of the arm of service, between the bands of gold lace. Gold shoulder knots are worn with the coat, with the insignia of rank secured thereon. The sleeves are trimmed with one-half-inch gold lace and rows of one-eighth-inch gold soutache forming three loops, the number of rows designating the rank. A belt and saber slings of black enameled leather covered with gold lace interwoven with three silk stripes, the color of the arm of service, are worn with the coat. The trousers and cap are the same as for the dress uniform.

The *special evening dress* is of the same cut as civilian evening dress. However, the coat is ornamented with gold lace on the sleeves and shoulder knots the same as for the full-dress uniform, while the buttons on the coat are gold. The vest is white with gold buttons.

The *mess-jacket* is single-breasted, with a long roll peaked lapel. It is cut short on the hip with a slight point front and back. It is of the same material as the dress coat, with gold trimmings the same as those worn with the special evening dress. The lapels are faced with cloth the color of the arm of the service.

For *enlisted men* there is one blue uniform. The coat is a single-breasted sack coat of dark blue cloth with standing collar. It is fastened down the front with six gilt buttons. The edges of the collar and the shoulder loops are trimmed with cord the color of the arm of the service. The trousers are of sky-blue kersey. For non-commissioned officers and musicians there is a stripe the color of the arm of the service. The cap is of dark blue cloth with patent-leather vizor and chin strap. On the cap is worn a gilt cap ornament which is disk shaped with the coat of arms of the United States thereon. Insignia of rank are worn on the sleeve of the coat and are the color of the arm of service.

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#### Cavalry R.O.T.C. at Manhattan, Kansas

UPON the recommendation of the Commanding General of the Seventh Corps Area, the Secretary of War has approved the request of the President of the Kansas State Agricultural College,

located at Manhattan, Kansas, for the establishment of a Cavalry Reserve Officers' Training unit at that institution, beginning with the school year 1929-30.

This unit will replace one at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Oregon, the closing of which left the Cavalry below its authorized quota of Reserve Officers' Training Corps units.

The location of the Kansas State Agricultural College has peculiar advantages for a Cavalry unit. The majority of Cavalry Reserve organizations are located in this area. The close proximity of The Cavalry School at Fort Riley, Kansas, will make available to the students of this unit advantageous opportunities of broadening the scope of their instruction by observation of and participation in many activities of The Cavalry School. A large proportion of the personnel of the college is drawn from young men, who, through early familiarity with farm and country life, are better adapted to perfecting themselves in the care of horses than is the case with the average civilian. They, therefore, furnish excellent prospects for officers of Cavalry Organized Reserve and National Guard units.

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#### **Colonel Williams Awarded D.S.M.**

THE War Department has awarded the Distinguished Service Medal to Colonel George Williams (Cavalry), General Staff Corps. The citation is as follows:

"GEORGE WILLIAMS, Colonel (Cavalry), G. S. C., United States Army, then Colonel, 316th Infantry, 79th Division, American Expeditionary Forces. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Regimental Commander, 316th Infantry, his rare professional ability and outstanding devotion to duty brought his regiment to a high point of training and morale; his brilliant leadership notably in the assault and capture of the Berne du Corneuille, France, Hill 378, November 3-6, 1918, during which action his regiment was opposed by enemy forces vastly superior in number; he added materially to the efficiency and effectiveness of his division in its operations against the enemy."

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#### **Japanese Officer to Eighth Cavalry**

AT the request of the Japanese Government, the Secretary of War has authorized that Captain Tadamichi Kuribayashi, Imperial Japanese Army, be attached to the 8th Cavalry, Fort Bliss, Texas, for a period of six months, beginning January 1, 1928, without expense to the United States Government.

### Test of Thompson Sub-Machine Gun

THE issue of eight Thompson sub-machine guns, Navy Model 1928, and 40,000 rounds pistol ball cartridges, calibre 45, for service test in the Philippine Department, has been authorized by the War Department. The guns for this test will be recalled from those now in the hands of the Cavalry Board, Fort Riley, Kansas; the First Cavalry Division, Fort Bliss, Texas; the Field Artillery Board, Fort Bragg, North Carolina; the Pack Artillery Board, Fort Robinson, Nebraska; or the Mechanized Force, after the completion of the test which has been authorized.

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### Experiments on Motor Transport for Horses

THE continuation by the War Department of experiments in transportation of horses by motor has resulted in the issuance of instructions to the Quartermaster General to conduct tests on the carrying of six horses in a truck. These experiments are to be different from the ones conducted so far in that the horses are to stand facing for and aft and three abreast, to facilitate loading to maintain better balance against the sway incident to movement. Heretofore as many as six horses have been loaded in a truck but they have been faced alternately to the sides of the truck. The ordinary Army trucks now in use are believed to be of too short a wheel base to permit transportation of more than three horses facing to the front or rear. If Army trucks of sufficient wheel base and body length are not available, the Quartermaster General will consider the use of a commercial vehicle specially designed for this purpose.

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### Semi-Automatic Rifle for Service Test

A BOARD of Officers headed by Colonel William H. Tschappat, Ordnance Department, and including Army, Navy, and Marine Corps members, to recommend a specific calibre for future development of the semi-automatic shoulder rifle and to perform other duties assigned in connection with tests of such weapons, has recommended that a calibre of .276 be adopted as a standard calibre for the semi-automatic shoulder rifle to replace the present shoulder rifle calibre .30. The Board further recommended that as soon as practicable tests be held of semi-automatic shoulder rifles calibre .276 for the purpose of selecting a suitable type of no greater weight than that of the present service rifle calibre .30. In the tests the ammunition to be used will have the following general characteristics: Muzzle velocity, 2700 feet per second; bullet weight, 125 grains.



The War Department has approved the recommendation of the Board and has ordered the manufacture, subject to the availability of funds, of a sufficient number of semi-automatic shoulder rifles for extended service tests.

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### Cavalry Anti-Tank Weapon

THE issue of two 37 mm. guns with carriages and pertaining equipment to each regular army cavalry regimental machine-gun troop for an extended service test has been directed by the War Department with instructions that the test cover a period of one year. Upon the conclusion of this test reports will be rendered to the War Department in which specific recommendations will be made as to:

Suitability of weapons for cavalry.

Most suitable means of transporting weapons and ammunition on the march and in combat.

Ammunition allowance.

The tests will include preliminary instruction of personnel in the functioning, maintenance, operation, drill and tactics of the weapon as prescribed in appropriate training regulations. There will be sufficient preliminary firing on targets at known distances to familiarize personnel with correct methods of loading, aiming and firing. The powers and limitations of the weapon at varying ranges against likely objectives will be indicated by firing at various types of targets, such as stone, brick, and adobe walls, earthen and sand-bag emplacements, as well as improvised moving targets simulating armored cars and tanks. It is further desired that the tests give an indication as to the practicability of transporting weapons and ammunition in spring wagons, light trucks, cross-country cars, on improvised packs or by a combination of some of these means. A study will be made of the practicability of employing the weapons in combat and of their possible value as demonstrated by regimental and squadron combat exercises under assumed battle conditions. Upon the receipt of these reports from the various regimental and separate squadron commanders, they will be referred to the Chief of Cavalry to serve as a basis for recommendations.



# CAVALRY ACTIVITIES

## First Cavalry Notes

THE regiment made a creditable showing in the annual First Cavalry Division Horse Show at Fort Bliss. Five firsts, three seconds, two thirds, and two fourths were won. The regiment placed third in the 1st Cavalry Brigade Trophy; this was won by the Special Troops, with the 10th Cavalry second.

During the first three days of November the first Highland Fair was held at Marfa. One squadron and the band participated in a street parade which formed a part of the celebration, and enlisted men of the regiment won a considerable amount of prize money in the mounted events at the fair grounds.

During the autumn numerous patrols were sent out for training purposes and later each troop made a practice march.

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## Second Cavalry Notes

THE polo season at the Cavalry School was terminated by a handicap elimination tournament of which the 2nd Cavalry was the winner. Seven teams were represented in the tournament. The regiment entered two teams, the winning team lining up as follows: First Lieutenant Frank O. Dewey, No. 1; Captain J. T. Cole, No. 2; Captain L. LeR. Martin, No. 3; Captain J. C. Rogers, No. 4.

The regiment was represented in the Goodrich Trophy training test by Troop B. This test was carried out in the period November 5-15. Troop B is commanded by Captain Thomas J. Heavey. Other officers of the troop are First Lieutenant Frank O. Dewey, Second Lieutenant Lawrence K. Ladue, and Second Lieutenant Wm. O. Wood.

The close of the regimental football season again finds the Machine Gun Troop representing the regiment in the Post Championship contest, which is scheduled to be held at an early date. Football competition is keen at this station and is a decided morale factor.

The following officers have been assigned to the regiment since July 1, 1928: Colonel A. M. Miller, Lieutenant Colonel Thos. F. Van Natta, Jr., Captain C. H. Shannon, Captain E. A. Franklin, Lieutenant Peter C. Hains 3rd, Lieutenant Clark R. Ruffner, Lieutenant Laurence K. Ladue, Lieutenant Charles A. Sheldon.

All of these officers with the exception of Captains Shannon and Franklin have joined.

### Fort Myer Notes

SINCE the last issue of the CAVALRY JOURNAL, Troop E, 3rd Cavalry, has participated in the Goodrich Trophy training test. The troop made a most excellent march from Fort Myer, Virginia, to Fort Leonard Wood, Maryland, arriving about 7:00 P. M. After caring for the horses and partaking of a good dinner the troop put on an impromptu musical show. All of this after over fifty miles on the march.

The entire garrison took part in the Military Exhibition and Carnival at Washington Barracks from October 4th to 6th inclusive. In addition to the above events a consolidated troop acted as guard of honor for President Coolidge and other dignitaries visiting the Exhibition.

The garrison had the pleasure of a visit by the German riding team, which had participated at the Madison Square Garden Horse Show. The officers inspected horses, stables, barracks and equipment. They seemed quite interested in the troopers' equipment. The post was also inspected by military representatives of the Mexican Government.

The troops have completed all scheduled reviews for the year 1928. The final review of all troops was held at the Mall on November 16th and was received by Brigadier General Frank Parker, A. C. of S, G-3.

An exhibition ride was held in the Post riding hall on November 30th for Cornell Alumni. Troops E and F and the Machine Gun Troop participated before a most enthusiastic audience.

The entire garrison is busily engaged in practice for the winter exhibition rides, which are scheduled to commence January 8th. Colonel Henry is conducting classes for the school horses and jumpers. A number of prospects are being schooled for each class.

Fifteen polo prospects have been received from the Remount Service and at present are being conditioned in preparation for schooling. All the trained ponies have been placed in pasture for the winter.

The winter social season is now in full swing. One dance has already been held and one is scheduled for each month during the season. In addition to these, the usual dansants will be held each week immediately following the exhibition rides.

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### Fourth Cavalry Notes

DURING the Fall and Summer of this year the 4th Cavalry baseball team, playing as a regular member of the Black Hills League, finished second in the league standing. The 4th Cavalry team led the league during practically the whole season until the end, when it was nosed out by Sturgis, due to loss of several players by discharge. The league, in addition to the teams mentioned, includes Rapid City, Vale, Belle Fourche and Deadwood.

The polo season just ended was quite successful for the 4th Cavalry

polo team. In all, fifteen matches were played, of which the 4th Cavalry won nine. Among the losses were two matches to Broadmoor during the August tournament at Colorado Springs, and one to the Houston team during the same tournament. The 4th Cavalry lost in the finals of the Penrose Gold Trophy tournament to Mr. Arthur Perkins' strong Broadmoor four after defeating Denver. A South Dakota State tournament was organized and played at Fort Meade during July. Teams competing were the Hot Springs Polo Club, Pierre Polo Club and the 4th Cavalry. Three games were played, each team meeting the other two. In the first game Pierre defeated Hot Springs by a score of nine to eight. The 4th Cavalry defeated Hot Springs in the second match, eleven to six. On July 29th the 4th Cavalry defeated Pierre in the final match, sixteen to seven. Mr. F. O. Butler, of Chicago, presented the 4th Cavalry with a handsome trophy, to be played for annually by teams in South Dakota. During the month of August the 4th Cavalry played at Colorado Springs in the Broadmoor Hotel tournaments. In the Foxall Keene Cups the 4th Cavalry was defeated in the finals, sixteen to twelve, by the Broadmoor "Big Four," captained by Mr. Arthur Perkins. On September 5th and 7th the 4th Cavalry played Pierre. Scores for these games were: 4th Cavalry six, Pierre four; 4th Cavalry five, Pierre seven.

Major General Creed C. Hammond, U. S. Army, Chief of the Militia Bureau, visited the post on June 20th.

On Friday, August 10th, Battery B, 4th Field Artillery, arrived at this post with the following named officers and about 115 enlisted men and about 140 animals in good shape, on a practice march testing the Phillips pack: Colonel A. E. Phillips, Cavalry; Captains J. W. Russey and L. V. Warner, 4th Field Artillery; Captain L. S. Leach, U. S. Marine Corps; Lieutenants S. Koszewski and W. M. Creasy, Jr., 4th Field Artillery. At 9 A. M. Major General Fred T. Austin, Chief of Field Artillery, arrived to inspect the battery on its arrival at this station. On August 11th the battery gave a demonstration to officers and non-commissioned officers of the post. General Austin left the post on the morning of the 11th for a tour of the Black Hills.

On Monday, August 13th, Major General Herbert B. Crosby, Chief of Cavalry arrived at the post on his annual tour of inspection. In the evening the ladies and officers entertained with a reception and dance. Many guests from Sturgis, Lead, Deadwood and Rapid City attended. On the 13th General Crosby left for Fort Des Moines, Iowa, via Deadwood.

During the past months a nine-hole golf course has been constructed on the post. It has proved a popular drawing card. The Fort Meade Gun Club, recently organized, is proving a great drawing card for

members of the garrison and the civilians of the Black Hills. On November 25th a very successful turkey shoot was held.

From October 4th to 10th the regiment marched through the Black Hills. The weather was beautiful and the roads excellent. Distance covered approximately one hundred and fifty miles.

At present the Regimental Bowling League is in full swing, with Troop F at the top. The post basketball team is having daily workouts under the direction of Captain Solon B. Renshaw, V. C., and troop teams are practicing nightly.

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### Fifth Cavalry Notes

**C**OLONEL S. FIELD DALLAM has reported at Fort Clark and assumed command of the regiment.

Troop B left the post October 3rd and marched to Eagle Pass, where they were on detached service engaged in salvaging a number of war-time buildings. The troop returned to the post on November 20th.

Troop F returned to the post November 3rd, after a month's duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, in connection with the American Legion Convention and the Eighth Corps Area Command Post Exercises. While there the troop acted as escort to and was inspected by the following distinguished visitors: Field Marshal Lord Allenby, Secretary of War Dwight F. Davis, General John J. Pershing and Major General Charles P. Summerall, all of whom remarked upon the equipment, the soldierly appearance of officers and men, the animals, and cleanliness of uniform in a most gratifying manner.

The regiment participated in the First Cavalry Division Horse Show of 1928 with a contingent of ten officers, four ladies and thirty-six enlisted men of the regiment.

Forty-three horses were taken and ridden by contestants. The policy adopted by the regiment for participation in this show was that all personnel desiring to compete and whose performance in the preliminary competition warranted entry, would be permitted to enter the show, and that no horses would be taken from men to mount better riders provided the man to whom the mount was assigned could be developed to handle his mount for a satisfactory performance. This resulted in a period of training by qualified officers of a large number of men and horses, and a stimulus of interest in this kind of sport never before manifest in the regiment. The benefit to the regiment of this procedure has been great and a marked raising of the standard of horsemanship has resulted. This procedure worked against the organization of a team made up of combinations of our best riders and horses, but the result in stimulating general interest more than compensated for the disadvantage of not combining the best riders and horses for the entries.

The regiment took twenty-four places in twenty-two classes; and this achievement was felt to be a most satisfactory culmination of the effort expended.

The Division Show was splendidly arranged and conducted and received the admiration of the 5th Cavalry contestants.

Polo at this station had a severe let down caused by the loss of all of the members of the team with the exception of Captain Barnhart, which climaxed a successful season last winter by winning the Brownsville tournament. A number of privately owned ponies have also been lost, which has necessitated finding and training green ponies to replace them.

The members of the team which represented the regiment at Fort Bliss this fall, with the exception of Captain Barnhart, joined during the summer. In order to condition the ponies and get a little practice to develop some sort of team work, our two teams went to Fort Bliss about two weeks before the tournament. The senior team, consisting of Lieutenant Drake, No. 1; Captain Horger, No. 2; Lieutenant Hine, No. 3, and Captain Barnhart, Back, lost to the 82nd Field Artillery Seniors, ten to seven; defeated the 8th Cavalry Seniors, fourteen to one, and won from the 82nd Field Artillery Juniors, four to one, thereby winning the consolation cups.

The Junior team, consisting of Lieutenant Ketchum, No. 1; Lieutenant O'Shea, No. 2; Captain Boudinot, No. 3, and Lieutenant Thorp, Back, won their way to the finals but lost to the 8th Cavalry Juniors.

It is contemplated that a team representing the regiment will again find their way to Brownsville this winter to defend the title won last year.

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### Sixth Cavalry Activities

MUCH has been said recently concerning the "Life o' Riley", but little, so far, has been known generally about the Life of Oglethorpe, way down south in Sunny Georgia.

Oglethorpe is an ideal cavalry post, eight miles from Chattanooga, Tennessee, nestled in the heart of Chickamauga National Park, where the government owns nearly five thousand acres of beautiful forest of oak and pine. The park abounds in bob-white and birds of various species, as well as game of the non-feathered kind. Oglethorpe is a little Riley in the making. It has its golf links, a nine-hole course, just completed, which promises to rank with the best service golf courses, an excellent swimming pool, four concrete tennis courts, a natural amphitheater for polo, football and baseball, and a course of jumps through the woodland unequalled anywhere in the country. Little wonder that the corps area inspector in his report last year cited the Sixth Cavalry as a crack regiment.

The target season, though not yet completed, shows excellent results

on the range, two troops having already reported, B and E respectively, with 97.33 and 95.25 qualification, but Headquarters Troop reports unofficially an even better percentage. The regiment has just completed the new pistol and sabre course and the officers unanimously agreed that it was a great improvement over the old one, both in sportsmanship and training. The Goodrich Trophy troop, Troop B, has finished the arduous test and now awaits the final decision, confident that all other competitors will have to hustle to keep the trophy from the Sixth Cavalry.

During these perfect fall months polo is king. The regimental team played two games at Winston-Salem, North Carolina, against the Winston-Salem club, and later two teams went to Atlanta, Georgia, where games were played against Fort McPherson and the Governor's Horse Guards. During the annual Chattanooga-Fort Oglethorpe Horse Show Fort Benning played two games at Fort Oglethorpe. Polo is played every Sunday afternoon at the post between post teams, and frequently benefit games are given in cooperation with civic activities of Chattanooga. Major Robert M. Cheney is polo representative and Lieutenant Ralph E. Ireland is team captain. Under this combination polo has become popular for sport loving Chattanoogaans, who support the games admirably.

The Sixth Cavalry is the host every Sunday morning from nine until eleven o'clock to a class of sixty Reserve officers for riding instruction, and during the week, on Mondays and Thursdays, to thirty young ladies from Chattanooga and vicinity. Both of these classes are very popular and are doing much to strengthen the ties which have always existed between the Army at Fort Oglethorpe and the civilians in Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Dances are held every two weeks at the Officers' Club, and once a week skating parties are held at the rink in Chattanooga.

Colonel T. A. Roberts, Commanding Officer at Fort Oglethorpe, has recently been elected an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Chattanooga, as a tribute of the esteem of the citizens of Chattanooga.

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### Seventh Cavalry Notes

**D**URING the last 1st Cavalry Division Horse Show which was held in October at Fort Bliss, the 7th Cavalry won the following ribbons: one Championship, two Reserve, six First, seven Second, eight Third and seven Fourth with a total score of seventy-eight points thereby winning a greater number of points than any other regiment represented.

The Senior Polo Team consisting of Major Terry Allen, Major Paul R. Davison, Captain Theo. E. Voigt and Captain C. L. Stafford won the senior tournament of the 1st Cavalry Division during the annual tournament which was held in connection with the horse show.



The Junior Polo Team journeyed to Roswell, New Mexico, on November 19 to play the cadets of the Roswell Military Institute. The cadets won by a score of eight to two. It is interesting to note that two of the players on the cadet team are sons of army officers and well known polo players, namely Lieutenant Colonel Arthur H. Wilson and Lieutenant Colonel Louis Brown.

*7th Cavalry Juniors*

1. Captain K. Broadus
2. Lieutenant D. H. Bratton
3. Lieutenant H. L. Kenniston
4. Captain H. L. Branson

*Roswell Military Institute*

1. Cadet Wintenburger
2. Cadet Diritt
3. Cadet Brown
4. Cadet Wilson

A platoon from Troop A commanded by Lieutenant Thomas H. Harrold and a platoon from Troop E, commanded by Lieutenant T. S. Riggs, are busily competing for the trophy offered in the leadership test of small units, and at the present writing it is a toss up which is the better platoon. On December 5, 6, and 7 the competition for the Goodrich Trophy will be held. Troop A was picked to represent this regiment. If this troop does not win this trophy it will not be on account of lack of interest and enthusiasm on the part of the officers and men. The Goodrich Trophy appears to be the sole topic of conversation.

On August 17, Master Sergeant Patrick J. Devine, Headquarters Troop, retired after thirty years of active service, twenty-three years of this service was spent in the 7th Cavalry. Master Sergeant Harold J. Martin also retired on September 19, after thirty years of service, seventeen years of this service being spent in the 7th Cavalry.

During the last month the following officers have been assigned and joined the 7th Cavalry: Major Joseph L. Philips, Captain William B. Van Auken, First Lieutenant Clyde A. Burcham and Second Lieutenant Norman N. Winn.

On November 28 the First Armored Car Troop which has been assigned to the 1st Cavalry Division, participated in the 2d Cavalry Brigade maneuver. The 2d Squadron of the 7th Cavalry acted as a reconnaissance squadron and the Armored Car Troop was attached. This gave us an opportunity to observe some new ideas on reconnaissance in the Cavalry and the opinion is that this "Motorizing Business" is going to play a great part in the Cavalry.

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### **Eighth Cavalry Notes**

**L**IEUTENANT COLONEL G. M. RUSSELL left the regiment early in September for his new station and Major J. C. F. Tillson, Jr., assumed command.

During September the regiment carried on the usual garrison training and prepared its entries for the Division Horse Show. The



regiment was not so successful in the horse show as it had been in previous years, but is planning and working already for the next. A team from the regiment won the Junior Polo Tournament.

The regiment was so successful in rebuilding the polo string between the tournaments of 1927 and 1928 that the same system is now being applied to the development of new material for horse shows. The records of animals were searched for horses of breeding, those half-bred or better were collected and the best selected. These horses have been segregated, and are being trained under the direct supervision of the regimental commander. In this search for show horses a large number of prospects were found for the polo stables, and if the same percentage make as did last year there will be only four of the string of two years ago still playing.

The two platoons of the regiment entered in the Cavalry Leadership Test for Small Units placed first and second, separated by the smallest of margins.

On November 23rd the regiment celebrated its Organization Day. The whole post co-operated in making it a success, relieving us on guard, special duty and fatigue so that every one could participate. The regiment assembled on the lower polo field at 9 A. M., heard a short recital of the history of the regiment and then spent the rest of the morning in an extremely well planned, exciting and amusing gymkana. In the afternoon the two leaders of the Basketball League played an exhibition game. In the evening the officers and ladies attended a buffet supper at the Club and the enlisted men held a dance at the hostess house.

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### Ninth Cavalry Notes

A PRACTICAL test in the use of varnished floors in barracks is being conducted with apparent success in the regimental mess hall and recreation room. As these floors are used by the entire regiment, it is believed that they get far more traffic than similar floors in other organizations. However, the use of a motor-driven floor polisher, and a small amount of floor wax three times a week shows a steady improvement in their condition.

The installation of three large gas cooking ranges and a 120-loaf gas oven has materially lessened the labor of the cooks and bakers in the mess. The regiment continues to bake all bread used in the mess. The small increase in the cost per loaf is more than offset by the superior quality of the bread baked and a real economy is effected by the decrease in the amount of fresh meat consumed. Further plans for the mess include the installation of a steam table to insure food

reaching the soldier steaming hot and a dish-washing machine with a capacity of 1800 dishes per hour.

The renovation and alteration of the cafe at the club will soon be started. Improvements to be installed will include gas stoves and a modern lunch counter. The service will be further improved by the detail of off-duty men during the rush hours on weekly dance nights and holidays and Sunday afternoons.

The Board of Governors of the club is becoming more active and a steady increase is shown in the number of men who enjoy the comforts of the club. The October meeting of the Board of Governors included a splendid supper in the non-commissioned officers' room and a constructive two-hour discussion of the needs of the club.

A benefit Chinese supper was recently served at the club to two hundred and fifty men and women of the regiment. The proceeds of this party will be used to provide repairs to the houses in Rileyville, where the married soldiers are quartered.

Two more old timers have passed to the retired list: First Sergeant Brady D. Price, Troop F, and First Sergeant George Reed, Troop F. Sergeant Reed served all his time in the Ninth Cavalry.

The final game of the football season was played on Thanksgiving Day with the Haskell Indian Reserves. The schedule of indoor athletics include evening games of volley ball and indoor baseball in the West Riding Hall, basket ball in the gymnasium and bowling at the Post Exchange.

The regiment has been over strength for two months and all applicants are being regretfully informed that they must await their turn to join the regiment.

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### Tenth Cavalry Activities

THE 2nd Squadron and Bugle Corps, 10th Cavalry, marched to Nogales, Arizona, to assist in the celebration of Armistice Day, November 11, 1928. The squadron left on November 8th, arriving at Nogales at noon Saturday, November 10th. Armistice Day falling on Sunday, it was celebrated on Monday, the 12th. The American Legion Post opened the festivities with a rousing reveille at 6:00 A. M. throughout the city, featuring such awakers as a one-pounder gun firing blank cartridges, and the city fire siren and two large fire trucks. In this the 10th Cavalry Bugle Corps lent able assistance, as may be inferred from the fact that they broke two drum heads and a kettle-drum stick. At 10:00 o'clock a "Goodwill Ceremony" was staged between the 2nd Squadron, 10th U. S. Cavalry, and a squadron of the 64th Mexican Cavalry, in garrison at Nogales, Sonora. The two regiments formed, each on its own side of the International Line, and at a signal marched parallel to each other and to the line to an open space

near the railroad station, where they formed line facing each other and halted. Each column was preceded by its band, the two bands playing simultaneously the same march. The troops came to the salute, while the Mexican band played the "Star-Spangled Banner" and the 25th U. S. Infantry Band played the Mexican National Anthem. The mayors and other civic officials of the two Nogales then exchanged greetings, following which the two cavalry columns, each preceded by its Bugle Corps, marched off the field. It was a very effective ceremony, and smoothly conducted throughout.

It was followed at 11:00 a. m. by a street parade through Nogales, Arizona, in which the 2nd Squadron, 10th Cavalry, participated. The mounted Bugle Corps, led by the Regimental Drums, and equipped



Tenth Cavalry Bugle Corps

throughout with yellow saddle cloths, browbands, nosebands and halter shanks, not to mention the buffalo tabards and breaststraps, made quite a hit, being a distinct novelty to the spectators. In the afternoon an exhibition drill was given by the cavalry. The squadron left Nogales November 13th, returning to Fort Huachuca in two days over the mountain trails.

At 5:00 P. M., Sunday, November 11th, the officers of the 2nd Squadron, 10th Cavalry, entertained the officers of the 64th Mexican Cavalry at a dinner at "The Cave", Nogales, Sonora. Many speeches were made, some in English, some in Spanish, and a few in Mexican-American, and the spirit of good fellowship abounded. So pleasant was the party that a return engagement was arranged by Colonel Juarez, Lieutenant Colonel Aguirre, of the 64th Mexican Cavalry, and Lieutenant Colonel Oviedo, of the District Staff, and an even better party was given by the Mexicans to the 10th Cavalry officers, also at "The Cave", at 5:00 p. m., Monday, November 12th. More Mexican officers were present, including several of the District Staff, and most cordial relations were

established. The Mexican officers have been invited, and have indicated their intention of accepting the invitation, to visit Fort Huachuca during Christmas week and observe our Christmas Horse Show.

On Tuesday, November 27th, the commanding officer led those of his officers who were not familiar with the trip over the mountain trail



Officers of the 64th Mexican Cavalry and the 10th U. S. Cavalry at Nogales

which follows the southwest and southeast boundaries of the reservation. The weather was excellent, the trail in good condition, and the trip was enjoyed by all. The column was preceded by four Indian scouts, who scouted the country in approved frontier fashion, but saw no enemy except five white-tail deer; and followed by Pack Train No. 7, Q. M. C., which provided lunch for men and horses at the noon halt which was made at "The Cabin" in Garden Canyon. The trip is about twenty miles in length, and was completed in seven and a half hours, including the halt for lunch.

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#### Eleventh Cavalry Notes

**C**OLONEL ROGER S. FITCH arrived early in October and assumed command of the regiment and the post. In the short time he has been here Colonel Fitch has won the esteem and loyal support of

every man in the regiment and has continued and increased the friendship of the civilian communities surrounding the post.

A few days after Colonel Fitch's arrival General Summerall arrived to make an inspection. The Chief of Staff was met by an escort from the regiment and witnessed a review of the entire garrison. Following the review an inspection of the post and Camp Del Monte was made. The General, after departure, expressed himself as very much pleased with the appearance of the troops and the post in general.

All of the buildings on the post have received a fresh coat of paint and this has made a wonderful change in the appearance of the entire garrison.

The regiment completed the target season in November with a percentage of 98.1%. These figures included the result of record firing of the detachment at Camp Hearn, Cal. The Machine Gun Troop completed its record practice at Gigling in September with 100% qualification, with sixty-seven men firing.

The First Squadron, under command of Major J. McD. Thompson, went on a week's march and maneuver the latter part of November. The weather was ideal and the entire march was a success.

In honor of Major and Mrs. Fuller of the 76th Field Artillery, the officers and ladies of the post took part in a cross-country ride. The route led through the Del Monte Forest and along the beach to the highlands above Del Monte Lodge, thence to the Indian village, where a splendid lunch was served under the pines.

Troop E has been selected to represent the regiment in the Goodrich Trophy contest. Captain Coe is in command, with Lieutenant Harry Fuge and Lieutenant Jack Hines as the other officers in the troop. The first tests started on December 6.

Polo has been at a standstill the last few months as the Del Monte Fields, on which the post depends for play, have been undergoing much needed work. Top dressing has been placed on all the fields, and with the watering and rolling which has followed it is believed that these fields are now as fine as any in the country. By the middle of December it was expected to resume play.

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### 12th Cavalry Entertained by 17th Mexican Cavalry

THE officers of the 17th Mexican Cavalry, General Jesus Garcia, commanding, entertained the officers of the 12th U. S. Cavalry at a barbecue luncheon at the 17th Cavalry Cuartel, Matamoros, Mexico, on September 20, 1928, in connection with the celebration of the Organization Day of the regiment.

Field events and a horseshow had been planned as a forerunner to the luncheon, but a tropical downpour which set in at early morning prevented the former.

The luncheon was a decided success, cementing further the existing cordial relations between the two garrisons which has resulted from the contact of the two regiments through their mutual participation in polo games and horseshows in recent months. The latter fact was typified in the talks made by the Regimental Commanders at the conclusion of the luncheon; Colonel Chares McH. Eby, commanding the 12th Cavalry at the time, and General Jesus Garcia, commanding the 17th Cavalry, each toasting their neighbor regiment.

Among the distinguished Mexican officers present, guests of the 17th Cavalry, were General Gabriel Cervera, "Commandant de la Plaz", in Matamoros, and General Gonzales, retired.

On Labor Day, September 3, 1928, a horseshow was conducted at Fort Brown, Texas, which furnished an opportunity for keen competition between the 1st Squadron, stationed at Fort Brown, and the 2d Squadron, stationed at Fort Ringgold.

In the enlisted men's classes final places were very evenly divided, and Troop A and F tied for total points on places during the show. As a cup was to be awarded for the latter, the judges were in a predicament until the regimental commander relieved the situation by authorizing the presentation of a cup to each of the troops.

The officers of Fort Ringgold on the other hand took more than the lion's share of the ribbons in their classes, and Fort Brown officers are now seeking an opportunity to redeem themselves.

The Fort Brown team has had three polo games recently with the 17th Mexican Cavalry, resulting in two victories for the 12th Cavalry—and one for the 17th Cavalry. The 17th Cavalry is showing marked improvement in each game, largely due to the great interest shown by its commander, General Garcia, and to hard work in practice and work on ponies, under the coaching of Captain E. A. Franklin, of the 12th Cavalry.

The Fort Brown football team won with a score of twenty to nothing over the Fort Ringgold team in an interesting game at the Brownsville High School Stadium on Thanksgiving Day. Both teams resorted to the antiquated practice of attempting to buck their way rather than by open field play, and as the score indicated, Fort Brown had the brawn on their team.

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### News from Fort Ringgold

THE 2nd Squadron, 12th Cavalry, has had usual garrison duty during the last quarter and has completed its mounted pistol and saber qualification, Troop F winning the Saber Trophy and Troop E the Pistol Trophy.

Troop F, as part of the training for the Goodrich Trophy test,



marched to Mission, Texas, to take part in the Hidalgo County Fair, and spent a week in the field just prior to the test.

During the absence of Troop F, Troop B of the 1st Squadron, Fort Brown, Texas, took the Goodrich Trophy test at this post from November 6th to 8th inclusive, Troop F completed the test here on November 21st.

A horse show team was sent from this Squadron to take part in the Fort Brown Horse Show in September. One of the many cups won was the "Troop Cup" taken by Troop F, of this post.

Major Murray B. Rush has been transferred to the 1st Cavalry at Camp Marfa, Texas, and Major Herbert E. Taylor has assumed command of the post and squadron. Captain Richmond has reported for duty and has taken command of Troop E.

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### Thirteenth Cavalry Notes

ON September 1, 1928, Troop A, Captain Guy D. Thompson, Commanding, started its return march from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Riley, Kansas. It stopped at Valley Falls. From the second to eighth, where the troop gave daily exhibitions in connection with the County Fair then being held at that place. These comprised a silent musical drill, rescue, cossack and one-half-mile flat races, jumping by officers and selected enlisted men, and trick mule and rider stunt. The camp was prepared daily for inspection by visitors and this opportunity was taken advantage of both morning and afternoon. The night performance was concluded with an attack by Indians on an army wagon train, with an ultimate repulse by the troopers.

Troop B, Captain Earnest A. Williams, commanding, commenced a week's march October 1, 1928, via Salina, Kansas, where a three days' delay was made in order that the troop might compete in the Salina County Fair and Horseshow. During the horseshow the troop gave a daily exhibition drill, and entered teams in the rescue and Roman races, musical drill, and mounted wrestling, which featured each performance. Four cups and nine ribbons constituted the spoils.

Unusual interest was displayed this year by the regiment in the preparation of Troop F, Captain Gene R. Mauger, commanding, for the Goodrich Training Test. The troop, itself, entered into the spirit of the contest with such enthusiasm and zest that its spirit was gradually communicated to the entire regiment. The test at Fort Riley was concluded on November 10th, troops from the Second and Thirteenth cavalries competing on the same dates. The result will be looked forward to with much interest.

The importance of reducing to the minimum the number of desertions from the regiment has been constantly emphasized and the results

obtained have been most gratifying to the troop and regimental commanders. In 1929 it is hoped that the record made in 1928 may even be improved upon.

Equipment to be carried in the field and combat trains and the manner of loading the different types of wagons to meet the requirements of the new regimental peace organization have been given special consideration during the past few months. The efforts have resulted in what seems to be a practical solution of requirements. The various articles comprising Equipment "A" have been, so far as practicable, neatly piled in store-rooms in order to facilitate orderliness and rapidity in preparing for field service. To secure uniformity and compactness in loads, containers, such as canvas bags, trunk lockers, and boxes have been provided. This arrangement insures a ready check of equipment and a good riding load.

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#### Activities of the Fourteenth Cavalry (Less First Squadron)

COLONEL EDGAR A. SIRMYER assumed command of the regiment September 25th, relieving Colonel Julian R. Lindsey, who is now on D. O. L. with the 65th Cavalry Division, with Headquarters in the City of New York. Prior to Colonel Lindsey's departure, he was tendered a farewell party by the officers and ladies of the garrison.

Colonel Lindsey was in command of the regiment for almost three years. During his entire regime he was untiring in his efforts to beautify and improve the condition of the post, with the result that today Fort Des Moines is now classified as one of the most beautifully kept posts in the Army. Over five hundred trees, countless shrubs, vines and flowers were planted during the last three years. Representative James, member of the House Military Affairs Committee, on a recent tour of inspection of all the army posts in the United States, pronounced Fort Des Moines one of the most beautiful garrisons he had visited.

After an unusually pleasant fall, winter set in with vengeance on Thanksgiving Day, when over eight inches of snow fell within six hours.

The annual Fall Horse Show was held on the Polo Field on October 24th. The committee in charge consisted of Colonel E. A. Sirmyer, Captain B. M. Creel and Captain William F. Saportas. Judges were Colonel Park A. Findley, 103rd Cavalry, Lieutenant Colonel W. F. H. Godson and Captain Guy H. Doshier of the 18th F. A. A goodly crowd witnessed the performance.

On October 19th Master Sergeant John Gallear, Headquarters Troop, 14th Cavalry, was placed upon the retired list. Sergeant Gallear was one of the best known and most efficient non-commissioned officers in the regiment. Practically all his service was with the 14th Cavalry, and he has a host of friends in the service who will join in congratulating him upon his well-earned reward.

Sergeant Gallear enlisted in the 7th Field Artillery on April 1st, 1898, and upon the completion of his first enlistment re-enlisted in the 11th Cavalry. He was discharged from this enlistment on March 10th, 1904, and joined the 14th Cavalry. With the exception of one enlistment in the 3rd Field Artillery and two years during the World War, when he served overseas with the trench mortars, the balance of his service was with the 14th Cavalry. Every one of Sergeant Gallear's discharges bore the character "Excellent" with not a day lost. As a mark of honor and to demonstrate the esteem of the regiment, the troops of the 14th stationed here passed in review before him.

In the evening the members of Headquarters Troop tendered



Bird's-Eye View of Fort Des Moines, Iowa

Sergeant and Mrs. Gallear a dinner which most of the officers of the regiment attended. The troop presented Sergeant and Mrs. Gallear with a beautiful silver water pitcher, glasses and tray. Sergeant Gallear has accepted a position at the Post Exchange as Steward.

A busy winter social program is promised. Each Monday night the officers of the garrison gather at the club to play cards, pool and in general have a good time. Each Wednesday evening the Officers and Ladies Bowling League holds forth at the Post Exchange alleys. Saturday evenings alternate with bridge and hops at the Service Club. The above events, coupled with the usual run of dinners and bridges, both

on the post and in the city, promise to do much towards making the coming winter an enjoyable one.

With the coming of winter the riding hall is one of the busiest places on the post. Mornings are given to troop drill, afternoons to recruit instruction, remount and polo classes and ladies' riding classes, which meet twice a week. The Reserve Officers in the City of Des Moines ride each Thursday evening under the supervision of Colonel Fred G. Turner, Cavalry D. O. L.

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### 1st Squadron, 103d Cavalry Notes

ON November 10th, the First Squadron participated in the Armistice Day Parade in Philadelphia. This parade, which included units from all branches of the military and naval service, the American Legion, and other patriotic organizations, was reviewed by the Division Commander in front of the old State House.

The Squadron Commander, Major Edward Hoopes, attended the National Guard Convention at Hot Springs, Arkansas, as a delegate representing the 103d Cavalry.

Drills are now being conducted on the winter schedule which emphasizes equitation, basic training, and work on the indoor range. Also, practice for indoor polo has begun and tournaments are being planned. At the annual meeting of the 103d Cavalry Polo Association, the following officers were re-elected: President, Major Edward Hoopes (First Squadron); Vice-President and Manager, Captain E. C. Kirk Swing (Troop A); Secretary and Treasurer, Captain E. J. Albert (Adjutant).

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### 305th Cavalry Activities

THE 1928-29 Inactive Training Period in the regiment, which commenced on October 1st, 1928, promises to be most successful, judging from the interest displayed and the number of officers and enlisted men that are turning out for this training.

The Equitation Class became so large that it was necessary to divide it into two sections, the Advanced and Basic. The Advanced Section rides and drills for two hours on Wednesday nights, while the Basic Section rides for two hours on Friday nights, and through the kindness of Captain Clement B. Wood, commanding the First City Troop, both these sessions are held at the historic armory of the First City Troop. On Sunday mornings the Advanced and Basic Sections are combined for a two-hour outdoor ride at the Quartermaster Depot.

This year's schedule includes two drills per week, and monthly conferences, map problems, and several tactical rides. The first scheduled tactical ride was a great success. The regiment marched to Wissahickon Farms Saturday, October 27th, a distance of eighteen miles, solving a tactical problem of ten situations en route. It spent the night at the

Wissahickon Club and returned Sunday afternoon, solving the continued problem on the return march. On this hike march discipline was particularly stressed and each officer was required to groom, feed and care for his own mount.

The regiment was well represented in the Philadelphia Fall Horse Shows. At the Bryn Mawr show, from September 26th to 29th, a member of the regiment took the first prize and blue ribbon in both



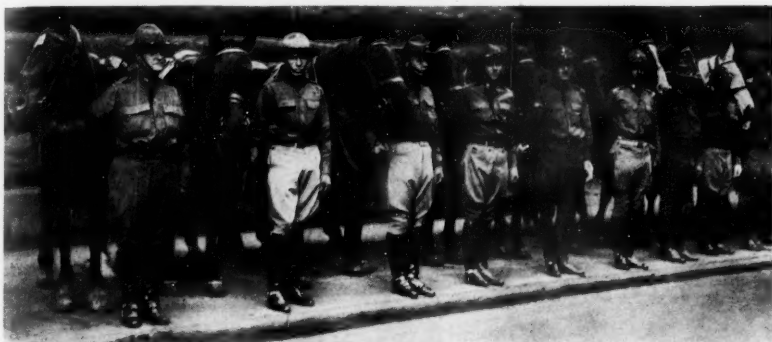
**Equitation Class, 305th Cavalry**  
**Sergeant Webb Working Without Reins or Stirrups**

the Military Open Jumping and Military Olympic Jumping Classes, and a red, yellow and white ribbon in other military events.

At the Chester Valley Horse Show, on November 6th, the regimental horse show team won first, second and third places in the Military Jumping Class, second and third places in the Open Jumping Class, second and fourth places in the Handy Hunter Class, and second place in the Pair Jumping Class. The team consisted of Captains Livingston and Mitchell, and Lieutenants Fotterall, Taylor, and Town.

The regimental polo squad has started practice in preparation for Indoor Season, which commences on December 1st. Lieutenant E. A. Town, the team manager, has arranged several games with teams outside of Philadelphia, among these one with West Point on January 5th, 1929.

In order to encourage attendance at this year's inactive training, Colonel John C. Groome, President of the 305th Cavalry Association, has offered a most desirable prize to the officer or enlisted man who has the highest record of individual attendance, and Colonel W. Innes Forbes, Regimental Commander, has again offered a silver cup to the troop having the highest record of attendance for the year.



**Officers of the 305th Cavalry Start on a Tactical Ride**  
Colonel W. Innes Forbes, at the Right of the Line, Takes the Regiment Out for Mounted Work from the Armory of the First City Troop, Philadelphia

### 306th Cavalry, Baltimore, Md.

THE Inactive Training Season of the regiment started with a conference in Washington on October 4th and one in Baltimore on October 9th on the subject of Mobilization and Organization.

These were the first of a series of instructional meetings to be held during the year, one in Washington on the first Thursday of each month and one in Baltimore on the second Tuesday of each month. At these assemblies it is intended to conduct a brief conference on tactical principles and the technique of their application, followed by a map maneuver on the War Game Map. From the attendance at the October meetings this promises to be a very successful season.

Rides are being held regularly for the members of the regiment living in the vicinity of Washington and Baltimore. Rides for the Washington squadron are held at Fort Myer on the second and fourth Sundays of the month at 9:30 a. m., and for the Baltimore squadron at the Pikesville Armory every Friday night at 8:00 p. m.

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### 307th Cavalry

UNDER the leadership of Colonel Earnest, Commanding Officer of the 307th Cavalry, officers of this command are displaying a spirit of enthusiasm, and showing a real interest in the equitation classes conducted at the Deep Run Hunt Club of Richmond.



Effort is being made to obtain from National Guard officials a sufficient number of horses for all of the personnel of the 307th Cavalry who may desire to attend these classes.

Officers of this command have received an invitation to participate in the drag meetings held by the Deep Run Hunt Club.

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### 308th Cavalry Notes

TWO years ago the Veterans' Bureau gave the 308th Cavalry the use of a field adjacent to their property at the Aspinwall Hospital, near Pittsburgh, Pa. Officers of the regiment first constructed a pistol range and then a sabre course on the property. During the past summer the need of a clubhouse became apparent. Funds being scarce, as they are



"Inactive" Training in the 308th Cavalry

apt to be in a military organization, the officers of the regiment pitched in and built it themselves. As a result the regiment now has an attractive and comfortable clubhouse as a center for its activities.

The clubhouse was formally opened on Friday, November 9, when the Division Chief of Staff, Colonel George T. Bowman, was present for the occasion. The informal "house warming" was held on Armistice Night, Monday, November 12. Sunday, November 11, nineteen officers of the regiment turned out in uniform for services at the church of the Regimental Chaplain, Captain Grover E. Swoyer. On Sunday, November 25, the officers held a turkey shoot on the pistol range with an attendance of eighteen. Turkeys were won by Captain George W. Conner, Lieutenant W. W. Haines and Lieutenant Wells Fay.

Attendance at the twice-a-week riding class varies between twenty and thirty. The October Unit Conference brought out eighteen and the November Conference twenty-eight.

### 154th Machine Gun Squadron

THE inactive training period for the 154th Machine Gun Squadron started on October 25, 1928, with a conference and practical work on the nomenclature, stripping and assembling of the Browning Machine Gun, Model 1917. Two machine guns were borrowed for the occasion from the Commanding Officer of Company M, 183d Infantry, Virginia National Guard.

This was the first of a series of conferences to be held during the winter for the officers of this organization by the unit instructor, Captain David H. Blakelock, Cavalry.

The officers of the squadron have also been holding monthly pistol practice on the pistol range installed in the 12th Street Armory and a great deal of interest has been shown in this work. There are several excellent shots in the squadron, and it is hoped that a pistol team can be organized in the near future for competition with local teams and with other units of the 62nd Cavalry Division.

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### The 462d Field Artillery Joins

THIS regiment of horse artillery, newly created under authority of recently revised tables of organization, as the organic artillery of the 62nd Cavalry Division, enters the pages of military history with every prospect of a brilliant future. Its organization is being guided by a Field and Staff composed of men prominent in business and social circles of Baltimore, experienced in military matters, energetic and enthusiastic, whose guiding principle is to imbue all with a thirst for military knowledge and a desire for service. Composed of World War veterans who, at no small sacrifice, have continued faithfully to support the National Defense policy of our country through the trying years of its infancy, of their sons and their friends' sons, all living in or near this city, this regiment is already, in the first days of its organization, "Baltimore's Own."

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### 315th Cavalry

MAJOR RALSTON D. LIVINGSTON, commanding the Second Squadron in Boston, started off the inactive duty training of his organization with a bang by giving a dinner at the first meeting. It was the biggest turnout that the squadron has ever had. It was a live meeting, and barring only the yacht club dances at Burlington, there was more pep than the regiment has seen since its reorganization. As soon as the nose-bag has enough coin in it the dinner will be repeated.

Two conferences and four equitation periods have been held in Providence. Animal management is discussed at rest periods of the riding class. Special instruction in training a remount is being emphasized. A

three-year-old unbroken colt, belonging to the instructor, is being used and the training will be carried through the year. Several officers have longed it and some have ridden it.

### The Annual First Cavalry Division Polo Tournament

THE First Cavalry Division held its annual polo tournament at Fort Bliss, October 14-28, under unusually favorable conditions. Two new factors were introduced this year to mark a distinct advancement in both performance and popularity.

The work on the newly grassed field in the bowl west of the Post Officer's Club was completed in time for play, resulting in a satisfaction to the dust-covered border riders and spectators that they have never known before.

The recently formed El Paso-Fort Bliss Polo-Horse Show Association with its three hundred civilian members from El Paso turned out in force to witness the games.

Three tournaments, providing a daily match over the two week period, furnished a variety of play and plenty of thrills for the enthusiasts.

In the Senior Tournament for the high handicap teams, the 1st, 5th, 7th and 8th Cavalry, Division Headquarters, and the 82d Field Artillery Battalion (horse) entered the best they had. The 7th Cavalry, 82d Field Artillery, and Division Headquarters survived the preliminary play. Division Headquarters, after a hair raising game with the artillery, went into the finals with the 7th Cavalry, which had drawn a bye in the semi-finals. The resulting match provided a contest, which for speed of play and exciting action has never been equalled at Fort Bliss. The Division riders successfully stood off the sustained attack and fresher mounts of the Garry Owen Quartette until the last two periods, when they went under on the short end of 10-7 score. The line up in the finals was as follows:

<i>7th Cavalry</i>	<i>Positions</i>	<i>Div. Hdq.</i>
Major P. R. Davison.....	1.....	Captain H. E. Dodge
Major Terry Allen.....	2.....	Major A. D. Surles
Captain T. E. Voight.....	3.....	Lieutenant J. S. Winn
Captain C. L. Stafford.....	4.....	Captain G. S. Finley

Each of the organizations also entered a team in the Junior Tournament which was won handily by a hard-riding four from the 8th Cavalry, which lined up with Lieutenant Sol Lipman 1, Major J. C. F. Tillson 2, Lieutenant R. L. Howze 3, and Lieutenant H. R. Westphalinger, back. The 5th Cavalry captured the Consolation Trophies after several hard matches.

As was mentioned before, polo at Fort Bliss has received a favorable impetus which will carry that thriving polo center a long ways ahead.

## BOOK REVIEWS

**The Remaking of Modern Armies.** By Captain B. H. Liddell-Hart. 300 pp.  
Little, Brown & Co., Boston. \$3.50.

Reviewed by Major George Patton, Cavalry

*The Remaking of Modern Armies* is primarily a book which should be read in an objective mood—a sort of “from Missouri” attitude. This is not due to the fact that any thing it contains is wrong, but that many of its ideas are radical. In other words, their thoughts must be chewed to be digested, for if swallowed whole, like patented foods, their nutritive qualities will either fail to develop or else they will over-stimulate and produce mental colic.

Similar qualifying clauses, however, apply with equal truth to the works of all reformers, would-be or otherwise, from the beginning of time. Such people, due to the faith that is in them, are impatient of the slow changes of history. Indeed to them history, from which they drew their inspiration and knowledge, ceased to exist as soon as it had served its predestined purpose of lighting in their mind the lambent flame of a new idea.

Suddenly the veil is lifted, all is revealed, a New Heaven and a New Hell. They ignore the fact that this splendor which they behold is not new at all, but simply a corner of the same old show momentarily illuminated with the spotlight of special emphasis.

Furthermore in the passion of their new thought they forget the ages it has taken to evolve the system just anterior to their own, with the result that they attempt to revolutionize evolution with the inevitable congestive results.

Finally in the exaltation of fathering a new panacea for old ills, they ignore the wrestling maxim that: “There is a block for every holt.”

Mechanization as a sure means of winning the war is certainly no more an epoch-making innovation than the initial discovery of the wheel as a means of movement; nor will its results be any more or any less revolutionary, though due to the diminished size of the earth its utilization may be faster.

The author begins his book with a very happy discussion of the lack of mobility which characterized the national armies of the World War, and then with the intemperate fervor of a true reformer, proposes by the adoption of an already partially discredited type of British Tank to produce a new remedy for an age old disease moreover which several times prior to the advent of the six-wheeler and the Martel-Morris Tankette has proven susceptible of evil by men; not machines.

Having dealt somewhat extensively with these experimental devices he gives in his chapter on the Rebirth of Cavalry a vivid and thought-inspiring picture of the tactical utilization of a mechanized striking force.

In his discussion of Gas, the subject is treated in the most constructive and unemotional manner which we have seen; though the harmony of the account is marred at the end by over-stating its potentialities.

The Napoleonic Fallacy, as Captain Hart is pleased to call a chapter dealing with the objects of war, starts well and while it cannot fail to arouse our animosity by its

bold attack on some of our most cherished ideas, it none the less must lead us to ponder seriously the infallibility of some of the doctrines we had hitherto swallowed whole. Unfortunately an anti-climax appears when we are informed that "Sudden and *overwhelming* blows from the air—could *destroy* Essen or Berlin in a matter of hours". Having learned by experience and by reading, the difficulty of *destroying* anything and the obstacles incident to the production of *overwhelming* instruments, one is tempted to suggest that for such cruel practices on impoverished German villages a steam roller of similar proportions would be as useful and as attainable. Moreover even the inspiring advance of our roller would be subject to some interference from the enemy, though, for reasons best known to enthusiasts, the places they envision are as alone as one of our former Presidents is supposed (from his own writings) to have been in Cuba in 1898.

In those chapters of the book dealing with the armament and drill of infantry, the author reaches a high level, and while his conclusions will cause apoplexy to attack many disciplinary drill enthusiasts, those who survive the shock will have to admit the telling logic of his arguments.

Certainly every officer on duty with the National Guard or Organized Reserves should read the chapter on the "Purpose of the Territorial Army". Not only is the subject treated in a masterly manner but the viewpoint of both the professional and the amateur are dissected and examined with great understanding; while there are numerous suggestions as to ends and methods of attaining them which are of great value to any officer engaged on such duties.

On the subject of Leadership, Hart will find his adherents and his opponents divided on the old ratio of those favoring selection and those opposed; but many of the arguments he adduces are new, at least to us, and most interestingly told. At times there appears a tendency which is always present with officers of one sided experience to over-stress the importance of theory over practice; though in maintaining his side of the case the author cites a clever story of Marshal Saxe in which, answering an old soldier who insisted that his opinions must be right due to his battle experiences, the Marshal replied that he had had a mule who had done twenty campaigns and was still a mule. Of course an apt reply would be that the author who had transcribed the remarks of Saxe was still a scribe.

The book closes with a discussion of the doctrines and training methods of the French and Germans since the war. These chapters are not only most interesting but they also supply in concrete form valuable information susceptible of wide application.

The question he asks as to the future of the French Army might, with some limitations, be asked of our own. The answer is fraught with great moment.

**Soldier, Artist, Sportsman.** Edited by Major General Sir Frederick Maurice. 342 pp. Illustrated. Houghton, Mifflin Co., New York. \$7.50.

Reviewed by Major George Patton, Cavalry

"When through the gates of stress and strain  
Comes forth the great event,  
The simple sure sufficient plane  
Result of labor spent,

The man who wrought the end unthought  
Was neither saint nor sage  
But simple one who did the work  
For which he drew the wage."

These lines of Kipling's might well have been written as an epitome of the career of General Lord Rawlinson of Trent. His life as General Maurice depicts it for us through the medium of Rawlinson's diaries constantly impresses us with the fact that while we are reading of a great and successful man we are also learning about a very normal human person.

To the sportsman and man of action Rawlinson has a peculiar appeal. He celebrated his sixty-first birthday by playing back on a winning polo team while in the last entry in his diary we read:

"I went to Dehra Dun to play cricket for Patiala against the boys—I greatly enjoyed myself and made twenty-one runs—."

All during his life he balanced work and play so justly that he never lost his zest for either. During his last years while Commander-in-Chief in India he not only reorganized the army, won the support of the legislature by his economies, increased the pay of the junior officers, but also found time to play tennis or polo daily, shoot tigers and participate successfully in the difficult and dangerous sport of pig sticking.

He utilized some of the remaining hours in painting and his work was accorded high praise by many eminent critics.

As one of his contemporaries said: "Lord Rawlinson works like a slave and plays like a boy."

Fearful lest our description of this sweaty hero may discourage those who give more reverence to the mental side, we hasten to add that in addition to his high command duties Rawlinson was at different times a member of the General Staff at the War Office and Commandant of the Staff College. True to his principles while Commandant he paid as much attention to the hounds as to the students and set a pace in the office and in the saddle such as vastly to benefit both the school and the pack.

Throughout his life Rawlinson was most fortunate both in his friendships and in his duties. Starting his career as A. D. C. to Lord Roberts in India in the eighties he returned to England for just long enough to graduate from the staff college, and then with his nose for war scenting trouble he took a leave and landed in Cairo just when Kitchener needed officers for his final advance on Khartum so that Rawlinson succeeded in getting a job and made the campaign of Omdurman as one of K's staff officers making a crescendo finish by having his horse shot under him.

Less than a year later we find Rawlinson in South Africa on the Staff of Sir George White. In this capacity he went through the siege of Ladysmith finishing the war on the staffs of first Roberts and then Kitchener and finally as the successful commander of a Flying Column.

His return to England was marked by his duty in the War Office and Staff College already referred to.

Among the many improvements he inaugurated was the introduction of a course in Amphibious warfare.

After some years at the college he left it to assume the command of an infantry brigade, and in 1910 of the 3d Division which he held until May, 1914. August found him out of a job, so for a short time he was shoved into the War Office in charge of recruiting; but in less than six weeks an accident to a general in France gave him his chance and he assumed command of the 4th Division in the last phase of the Battle of the Marne. He held this position for only a short time when he was detached and sent to Antwerp to direct the abortive attempt at its rescue. After a hectic nine days in which only his level head and unfailing spirit partially saved an impossible situation, he was relieved and assumed command of the then organizing Fourth Corps.



From here on the book proceeds in an unostentatious manner with the story of the trials and successes of first a corps, and then an army commander. But at no time does the account flag. Events of paramount historic interest are sandwiched in between accounts of personal adventure or spicy bits of intimate correspondence with the great ones of the earth.

In conclusion we repeat that while this book is interesting to all it is doubly so to the professional soldier, for in its pages we can trace the progress of a life similar in all respects to those with which we are familiar, and which by normal means and honest effort wrought at last the "The end unthought."

**Custer, The Last of the Cavaliers.** By FRAZIER HUNT. 209 pp. Illustrated. Cosmopolitan Book Corporation, New York. \$2.00.

For more than half a century Custer has been the *Beau Ideal* of young cavalry officers, and this in spite of the unfortunate feud which divided his Indian War regiment, the 7th Cavalry, into two hostile camps, and of the fifty year controversy as to the responsibility for the disaster on the Little Big Horn, June 25, 1876.

While many young officers obtained high rank in the Civil War, the glamour of the meteoric rise of Custer was enhanced by his vivid personality, and his tendency toward the spectacular in deeds and dress.

Mr. Hunt in his book, while taking no liberty with historical facts, has contrived by means of vivid descriptions and suppositious dialogue to make this biography read like a romance.

That Custer was a descendant of a Hessian officer of Revolutionary days, named Kuster, is an interesting and little known fact. Born on an Ohio farm in 1839, Custer entered the U. S. Military Academy in 1857, and graduated in 1861 at the foot of his class. At the Military Academy he was chiefly known for his joyous spirit and disregard of academic regulations. On account of this latter characteristic it became questionable in the spring of 1861 whether or not he would be graduated, and was held back after the graduation of his class. But "Custer's Luck," in which he always expressed confidence, soon led to his following his classmates in time to get into the thick of the fight at the First Bull Run.

Thereafter Custer's brilliant exploits led him to rise from one command to another, until he became a Brigadier General in 1862 at the age of 23, in command of the Michigan Cavalry Brigade, and a Major General two years later, in command of the 3d Cavalry Division. There followed much spectacular work in the Shenandoah Campaign and in the last operations of the War, which led to the battle of Five Forks and Lee's surrender.

In the six months preceding the downfall of the Confederacy, General Custer's Division had taken 111 guns, 65 battle flags, and more than 10,000 prisoners without losing a flag or a gun, and without a failure to capture what he went for.

Although not mentioned by the author, it is interesting to note that in the grand review at Washington at the end of the War, General Custer's charger ran away with him, and his hat flew off. With his long yellow curls floating back in the wind, he was by long odds the most conspicuous figure at the review.

In 1866 Custer was assigned as Lieutenant Colonel of the 7th Cavalry, and joined at Fort Riley where the regiment was being organized. In the next few years he and his regiment participated in a number of Indian campaigns, the best known engagement of which was the Battle of the Washita in 1868, where Black Kettle and his band of Cheyennes were defeated and their village destroyed in a mid-winter fight.

CAVALRY JOURNAL readers are familiar with the Indian campaign of 1876 and the culminating disaster on the Little Big Horn, in which Custer's entire immediate

command of 225 officers and men of the 7th Cavalry was wiped out, and Major Reno's squadron narrowly escaped a similar fate. In regard to the responsibility for this disaster, the author aligns himself on the pro-Custer side and believes that but for the hatred that Reno and Benteen had for Custer, the result of the battle might have been different.

A few minor inaccuracies appear. For example, the Battle of the Washita is referred to in several places as the Battle of Wichita.

The book is for popular consumption rather than for the serious student of military history, or of the life of Custer. Withal, it is a very readable book and affords a pleasant evening's entertainment.

**The War Department, 1861: A Study in Mobilization and Administration.**

By A. Howard Meneely, Ph.D., Sometime Fellow in American History in Columbia University. 400 pp. Columbia University Press. \$6.00.

Reviewed by Major J. W. Long, Infantry (Office G-2, General Staff)

This exhaustive study of the confusion, inefficiency, and general unpreparedness which prevailed at the out-break of the Civil War is one of a series of Studies in Histories, Economics, and Public Law edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University.

Dr. Meneely presents a graphic account of the military conditions which were the natural and direct result of our traditional short-sighted military policy. In the preface he says:

To contend that the government should have had at its command in the winter of 1860-1861 a standing army of 25,000 or 30,000 well-equipped men instead of about 16,000, and a sufficient civil organization to support it, is not to contend, as some would have us believe, that the United States should have been on a militaristic basis. It was no more than was needed for moderate defense. In proportion, it would have meant a force no larger than the United States maintains today. And after all, militarism is not a matter of numbers; it is a matter of spirit, of purpose. Neither Buchanan nor Lincoln had a spark of the militarist about him; it is highly improbable that either would have been any less conscientious, any less cautious, with 30,000 troops than with the numbers he had. But they would have been in an infinitely more effective position to repel an attack. If Lincoln had had such a force at his disposal, both North and South might have been spared much of the suffering, death and destruction that four years of civil war brought."

The author has turned impartially the light of historical research and evaluation of evidence upon the administrations of Buchanan and Lincoln, and has given us a clear insight into the characters of Secretaries Cameron and Floyd. He discloses the petty jealousies and political maneuvering which existed among the members of Lincoln's cabinet and the utter lack of system which characterized the raising of armies in 1861. On the other hand, he gives credit where credit is due.

Written in a lucid, entertaining style, *The War Department, 1861*, is a book which is indispensable to the student of National Defense and of great interest to the general reader.

**104th Cavalry Book, 1928.** 40 pp. Illustrated.

The excellent annual publication of the 104th Cavalry, Pennsylvania National Guard, serves a useful purpose "as a permanent record of its activities and a source of information for men and officers of the Regiment." The publication contains excellent instructive articles, with information on activities and personnel of

the regiment, and an up-to-date roster of the regiment. The description of the 52d Brigade annual night ride shows the enthusiasm for mounted work. The publication of such a year book by guard regiments could well be modeled on this attractive edition.

**The United States Navy.** By REAR-ADMIRAL THOMAS P. MAGRUDER, U. S. N. 127 pp. With Illustrations. Dorance & Company, Philadelphia. \$2.50.

Reviewed by Major K. G. Eastham, Cavalry

The author, who has been the subject of wide comment during the past year as a result of articles on National Defense and the Navy which he has hitherto published, has written this volume in an understandable, matter-of-fact narrative style. He attacks no one nor any department. He sets forth his views as to the needs of the United States in battleships, battle cruisers, light cruisers, destroyers, submarines and aircraft carriers. One chapter is also devoted to the general subject of Sea Power and the Merchant Marine.

Each type of naval vessel is discussed and the proper employment of each is outlined. The admiral predicts that gun fire will win the decisions in the future as in the past, and, with this in view, advocates the continuance of the policy of the United States to arm its ships with the heaviest batteries.

The need for more aircraft carriers is emphasized, while the extended and increased duties of the destroyer and submarine are prophesied.

The book is profusely illustrated with official photographs from the Navy Department, and is dedicated to the memory of Representative Thomas L. Butler, 1855-1928, for thirty-one years a member of the committee on naval affairs of the House of Representatives, and for nine years chairman of that committee.

It is an interesting, intelligent and readable book on a subject at present much discussed in both private and public circles and a subject of vital interest to America.

**Marching with Sherman.** Being passages from The Letters and Campaign Diaries of Henry Hitchcock, Major and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, November, 1864, to May, 1865. Edited, with an introduction, by M. A. DeWolfe Howe. 332 pp. With illustrations and maps. Yale University Press, New Haven. \$4.00.

Reviewed by Major K. G. Eastham, Cavalry

This volume is the eighth work published by the Yale University Press on the Amasa Stone Mather Memorial Publication Fund which was established in 1922 by Samuel Mather, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio, in memory of his son of the class of 1907, Yale College.

The first eleven pages, in the form of an introduction, relate the career and character of Henry Hitchcock, the opening sentence stating the purpose of the volume to be "to save from oblivion a remarkable young man's record of an experience quite extraordinary—his close association with General Sherman for seven months in the course of which he made his historic marches across Georgia and northward through the Carolinas."

The volume is most interesting and leaves the reader with the impression that first hand information is the surest way of getting facts. The letters, as well as the diaries, show the place and date in each instance and go much into detail, frequently describing scenery, camps, troop trains, etc. They also, in many instances, relate the plans of General Sherman, and indicate expected Confederate counter-plans.

The historical interest and value of the book is unquestionably great. It is a frank expression of the feelings of a high-minded, intensely patriotic man with a high sense of duty and a just and humane heart.

The immediate first-hand reports of Sherman's conversations, set down within a few hours of their occurrence, the account of the burning of Columbia and the story of the author's experiences as Sherman's messenger on an important mission constitute "an historic document of unique and permanent importance."

This volume should be in every complete military library.

**America's Part.** By BRIGADIER GENERAL HENRY J. REILLY, O. R. C. 326 pp. Illustrated. Cosmopolitan Book Corporation, New York.

Reviewed by Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Scott, Cavalry

The author has described in a most interesting and readable manner, the part taken by America in the World War and the effect this part had on the final outcome of that war. He makes it clear, beyond a doubt, that (a) war having been declared by the United States, there was no hesitancy on the part of our Government in accepting it and planning for its vigorous prosecution, (b) the American people gave their whole-hearted support to the demands of the Executive, (c) it was due to General Pershing's vision and determined character that American troops were properly trained for open warfare and fought under their own flag and officers, in American armies, corps and divisions, instead of being fed piece-meal into British and French divisions, (d) though far from home, the American soldier proved his ability as a fighting man, (e) American troops in France in July, 1918, gave to the Allies the strength necessary to enable them definitely to stop the German offensive and, by unceasing attacks, to allow the Germans no chance to recover and themselves take the offensive; an entire reversal of what had been the procedure during the three years just past, and that this resulted in ending the war in 1918, (f) the results obtained, in France, in 1918, by the Allies were due to the appointment of General Foch to "Supreme Command"; that is, supreme control of all the Allied armies in France, (g) the United States was not in the war for gain and at the peace table they took no indemnity.

If you took part in the World War or are interested in the history of the United States, you should read "America's Part".

**"Without Censor."** New Light on Our Greatest World War Battles. By THOMAS M. JOHNSON, Correspondent for the *New York Sun* with the A. E. F. in France. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis. \$5.00.

Reviewed by Major Emer Yeager, F. A.

As a war correspondent at General Headquarters of the United States Forces in France, the author of this book had unusual opportunities for the observation of their operations. His view point was naturally much broader than that of the average member of those forces. He has amplified his personal observations and experiences by the consultation of available records. He has checked details with responsible American and German officers. The result is an impartial story, well written in an interesting style. It gives the reader a clear picture of the operation of the American Army, and contains enough detail to make it enjoyable reading for even those who are already familiar with its subject matter.

While Mr. Johnson has presented nothing entirely new to the regular army officer who has studied the operations of the A. E. F. at the various service schools,

or was in a position to know what was happening, he has related numerous details and incidents of which the average officer and enlisted man never heard, or at best was only aware of through rumor. Therefore this book doubtless will be read by the layman with considerable interest. However it is of value to the military student in that it offers a concise account of the strategical and tactical situations which confronted the A. E. F. commanders and relates many of the considerations which entered into their decisions. The interesting picture of the press censorship activities at G. H. Q. is well worth the study of all officers.

No doubt endless arguments will result from this book, relative to many such incidents, such as the story of how the marines gained such an outstanding reputation as fighters to the neglect of the remainder of the Second Division, and the story of the "Race for Sedan" between the 1st and 42d Divisions which was won, according to Mr. Johnson, by the French 40th Division. In this connection the author in his introductory note, expressing appreciation to a five-page list of officers for their cooperation and assistance, assumes full responsibility for the inferences and conclusions drawn and states that while his narrative is nearer the truth than the usually accepted versions, he has no illusion that it is the last word.

In short there is nothing startling in this work but it is well done, makes interesting reading, has some military value, and altogether is, in the opinion of this reviewer, entirely worth while.

# MORE NEW BOOKS

In addition to the books reviewed in this issue of the CAVALRY JOURNAL, the following have been received and read in our Book Review Department. More detailed reviews will appear in a later issue.

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**Mexico and Its Heritage.** By DR. ERNEST GRUENING. 728 pp. Illustrated. The Century Company, New York..... \$6.00

Five searching visits to Mexico, covering twenty-four of its states, together with a remarkably extensive study of documents, have gone into the making of this volume. All sides of Mexican life have been minutely examined and the results of the author's studies give an authoritative picture of Mexico's present social, political and military status. The surprisingly detailed information available in this volume makes it an invaluable reference work as well as a highly readable analysis of all sides of Mexican affairs. This volume should be read by every cavalry officer.

**Pistol and Revolver Shooting.** By A. L. A. HIMMELWRIGHT. 482 pp. Illustrated. The Macmillan Company, New York. New edition ..... \$4.00

Many interesting phases of the subject are analyzed and discussed for the first time in the new edition, and the new text more than doubles the subject matter and illustrations of the former editions. New matter embraces Ballistics, Arms for Hunting, Arms for Home and Shop Protection, "Practical" Shooting, Exhibition Shooting, The Quick Draw, Stopping Power, etc.

**Alexander.** A Romantic Biography. By KONRAD BERCOVICI. 334 pp. Cosmopolitan Book Corporation, New York..... \$2.50

Konrad Bercovici, after training himself by years of research, paints the magnificent picture of Alexander leading his army across the Hellespont, the brilliant smashing of the Persians, the colossal orgies of the army after the death of Darius and ten years of high adventure.

**Squad.** By JAMES B. WHARTON. 300 pp. Coward-McCann Company, New York ..... \$2.00

The chronicle of eight war time soldiers. Humorous and tragic, the story is a realistic picture of the life of a squad.

**Meet General Grant.** By W. E. WOODWARD. 512 pp. Illustrated. Horace Liveright, New York..... \$5.00

The latest biography of General Grant, written in a clever and pungent style.

**Stablewise:** A Handbook of Stable Management. By LIEUTENANT COLONEL S. G. GOLDSCHMIDT, author of "Bridlewise". 100 Illustrations. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York..... \$3.50

There are a multitude of books on riding, but few handbooks on stable management. This volume is proving as popular as "Bridlewise."



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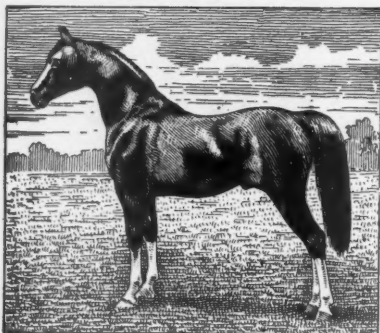
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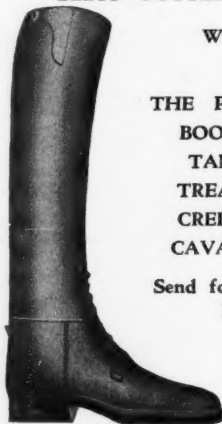
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All work guaranteed. Razor  
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MAIN  
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El Paso, Texas

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M1322

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Agents for U.S.L. BATTERIES Recharged  
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*Choice of the Majority*

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*Wholesale Fruits and Produce*

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Reliable Prompt Expert Reasonable  
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*The Fountain Pen Store*  
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*Dentists*

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**FOR MEN**

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*Since 1884*

**MODERN MOTOR SERVICE**

*El Paso's only*

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*"See your Dealer"*

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High Grade Beverage

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Six cylinder sedan, \$2230, El Paso

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**MAKE US PROVE IT**

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GARAGE**

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*Courtesy, Promptness, Efficiency, our motto  
Try us*

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*Your nearest grocery***B & C GROCERY AND MARKET**

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*Service and Courtesy, Excellence  
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*Springs Carried and Quickly Serviced for  
All Makes of Automobiles*

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Piano Lamps, Reading Lamps, Drop Lights, etc.

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Wedding and Party orders are our specialty

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Manufactured by

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Home Grown Flowers Cost Less and  
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"Exact Weight and Entire Satisfaction  
Guaranteed"

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"Service Day and Night"—Our Motto  
FORT BLISS PATRONAGE SPECIALLY SOLICITED

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We Use Genuine Alemite Grease

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EL PASO TEXAS

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Lunch Room

Delicatessen

Cut Flowers

Potted Plants

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Corner Piedras & Tularosa

FIVE POINTS

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Members F. T. D.

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Phone Main 3796

El Paso

Texas

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*Your One Good Tailor*

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In the world

Special Designs for the Army

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**VULCANIZING AND ROAD SERVICE**

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Special strains especially suitable for cut flowers. We grow flowers for the market and we know the varieties that are worth planting.

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M-11

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Special tables for parties. Cool and delightful.  
Lunches

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DR. R. W. EMERY, Prop.

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FOR 25 YEARS

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See your Post Exchange

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Over  
**47** Years of Stability  
The First  
National Bank  
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El Paso, Texas

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Representing

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The Hobart Manufacturing Co.

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**PREMIER WESTERN SADDLES**

**POLO EQUIPMENT**

**BRIDLES, BITS, SPURS, HARNESS**

**and Accessories**

"The Best"

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It's Fresh  
Two Stores

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**GLACE AND DRIED FRUITS**

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Main 639

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Fancy Groceries and Choice Meats

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Free Delivery

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*Suits Cleaned and Pressed, \$1.00*

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Phone, Main 300

Fort Bliss trade especially solicited

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We are Cylinder Grinding Specialists

GRIND PISTONS FIT WRIST PINS  
EVERY CAR OWNER SHOULD INSIST ON  
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Fresh Meat, Vegetables and Fancy Fruits

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All-day deliveries. Try us

We give you the best prices and deliver the goods  
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Cor. Overland and Stanton  
Telephones Main 2161-2362

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EL PASO, TEXAS

Fort Bliss trade especially solicited

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Compliments of

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Prompt deliveries.

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In business 44 years under same management

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EL PASO, TEXAS

PHONE MAIN 14

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EL PASO, TEXAS

Castings

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Iron



Repair Work

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Sole Agent

WALK-OVER SHOES

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BIG STORE - BIG STOCK  
Making - Repairing - Exchanging  
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Are

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Clipped horses work, feel and look better.

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Aiguillettes, Shoulder Knots, Belts, Caps and Other Equipment for the new uniform.

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ESTABLISHED 1840

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